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Commemoration of the Fourth Centenary
OF THE
Discovery of America.

COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL EXPOSITION, MADRID.

CATALOGUE OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT FROM THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

BY

WALTER HOUGH,
Assistant in the Department of Ethnology.

From the Report of the Madrid Commission, 1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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CATALOGUE OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

By WALTER HOUGH, Assistant in the Department of Ethnology.

This collection, which relates to the present condition of the Indian tribes north of Mexico, is a part of that intended for the Chicago exhibition, and is displayed here for the first time.

In accordance with the method of the National Museum, by which Dr. Goode and his colleagues propose to unite popular education with scientific education, the specimens exhibited are described and explained, so far as possible, by means of maps, diagrams, illustrated books, photographs, and labels.

Although in forming this partial collection, under the personal supervision and care of Prof. O. T. Mason, articles of the greatest importance from their artistic or unusual character have been selected from the collection, their scientific and comparative order has not been changed.

The series, consisting of more than 5,000 photographs, transparencies, lithographs, paintings, and engravings from illustrated books, represents, as a whole, the various phases of Indian life, and form a complete museum of drawings.

Independently of the large collection of works on this subject by American authors here brought together, the publications of the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of Ethnology form an important library for study.

The exhibit contains sufficient materials for writing and illustrating a work on the aborigines of the northern part of the two great continents discovered by Columbus.

This collection has also for its object the display of the method of study and installation of the Department of Ethnology of the United States National Museum.

All human activities and industries should be regarded as a part, or small part, of the system of nature, and should be studied in accordance with the laws and operations of natural history. Every article which is the result of a human action should be studied, first, in the mode of its manufacture (ontogeny); secondly, in its relation to other

products of human action of the same class or similar classes (phylogeny); thirdly, in its historical evolution; fourthly, in its geographical, original, and national distribution.

Visitors are requested to begin the examination of this collection at the left corner of the glass cases, and to go on examining from left to right, and from the top to the bottom, as if they were reading a book.

CASE I.

Specimens of arrows from North America.—This collection comprises the kinds used by the aborigines of North America.

By beginning the examination of the specimens contained in this case on the left, they may be studied in their order from Labrador (including West Greenland) on the east and Alaska on the west, across the continent, to Mexico, above the Aztec territory.

Plate armor.—Composed of three layers of ivory plates 1 inch wide and 6 inches long. Every plate contains 6 holes, through which passes a thong made of deer hide, which fastens them together. These plates are arranged like scales, in order to afford better protection in war against the enemy's missiles. The lower part contains 43 plates, and the middle 38. The upper row is composed of 2 sections: One of 10 plates, protecting the breast, and the other of 8 plates, protecting the upper part of the back. The armor is kept in place by leather straps.

This armor greatly resembles that formerly used in Japan, which fact has given rise to the supposition that the primitive inhabitants or aborigines of Alaska had some relations or connection with the Japanese. Length of the armor when opened, 3 feet 8 inches. Eskimo of Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 1892. 153491. Collected by H. R. Thornton.

Plate armor.—A fragment consisting of 9 iron plates, resembling those of the Japanese suits of armor, fastened together by three thongs.

This specimen was found in a marsh on Cape Prince of Wales, near the ivory armor (No. 153491) before described. Each plate measures 4¾ inches in length by 1½ inches in width. 1892. 153492. Collected by H. R. Thornton.

Armor.—Composed of 32 pieces of cedar and other kinds of wood, fastened together by a fine cord of sinew and other material.

The breastplate and backpiece of the armor are separate. A section of 8 small pieces protects the throat, and another similiar set of 7 pieces protects the nape of the neck. The armor is fastened on the right side by a wide leather strap, and on the left by a strap and loop. A button placed on the front of the collar probably served to hang the quiver. Length, 21½ inches; width, 20 inches. Sitka, Alaska. 9243. Collected by Dr. A. H. Hoff, U. S. A.

Wooden armor.—Composed of 74 pieces of wood of equal length and half an inch in diameter.

These pieces of wood are woven together by strips of leather thongs and cotton cord, alternating. The strips, both of leather and cotton, pass in front of two of the pieces of wood and behind the next two, and repass at the side in the same way, but continuing to alternate; that is to say, the whole forms a twining from the top to the bottom and from the right to the left, which interweaving produces a very good external effect. Length of the wooden pieces, 23½ inches; width of the leather strips, 2¼ inches, and of the cotton strips, 1¼ inches. Tlinkit Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska, 1881. 49213. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Armor.—Made of tanned leather, cut into fringes on both sides, and ornamented with blue and red drawings.

The armor is attached to the body by leather straps. This armor is a good protection but is extremely troublesome to the warrior. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock). California, 1886. 126908. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

War club.—The head is an oval stone, fastened to the wooden handle by a strip of leather, which also covers the entire handle.

The leather is covered by a sheet of tin 6 inches longer than the handle, ornamented with beads and a hanging leather strap also embroidered with beads. Length, 29 inches; length of the head, 6½ inches. Yankton Indians (Siouan stock), Yankton Reservation, Dakota. 8382. Collected by Dr. A. B. Campbell, U. S. A.

Club (slung shot).—The head is of stone, and is of the shape of an egg; the handle is of wood. The whole club is strongly covered with leather.

The head hangs at about an inch from the handle, suspended by the same leather which covers both. The handle is ornamented with strips embroidered with beads, and a plume of horsehair hangs from it. Length, 23 inches; diameter of the head, 2 inches. Ute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Ute Reservation, Colorado, 1891. 153047. Collected by Theo. Moller.

Scalp with long hair.—Taken from the head of an Indian. Mounted on a wooden hoop covered with red flannel, to which it is fastened by a loop. Length of the hair, 27 inches. Sioux Indians. 153950. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Scalp.—Taken from the head of an Indian. Mounted on a wooden hoop. This skin has been cut and stretched in order to make the scalp larger.

The Indian tears the scalp from his conquered victim, seizing him by the hair with the left hand, and with a knife cutting a piece of skin as large as the palm of the hand. When the scalp is dry he sometimes ornaments it, and he preserves it as a trophy of great value. Length of the hair, 25 inches. Sioux Indians. 153952. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Scalp.—An oblong piece of skin with black hair. Length, 5¾ inches. Sioux Indians. 153954. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Scalp.—Taken from the head of an Indian. Mounted on two hoops covered with red flannel, and placed one inside of the other. A cord is tied to the larger hoop. Length of the hair, 12 inches. Sioux Indians. 153951. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Horse tail.—Mounted on a wooden hoop, imitating the shape of a human scalp, suspended by a loop of red flannel. Length, 21 inches. Sioux Indians. 153954. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

CASE II.

Specimens of bows from North America.—This collection of bows contains the following specimens, comprising all those known north of the Aztec territory: The bow with a backing of sinew cord; the bow made of pieces of bone joined together; the bow covered with sinews glued to the back; the simple bow made of elastic wood.

Bow with a backing of sinews.—Made of spruce pine, strengthened at short intervals with fastenings of sinew. The cord of the bow is of twisted sinew. Length, 57 inches. Eskimo of the Yukon Delta, Alaska. 43679. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Mixed bow.—Of bone, in three pieces fastened together by a cord of sinew, and strengthened, in addition, by small pieces of bone and a longitudinal cable of sinew. Length, 3 feet. Eskimo of King William's Land. 10280. Collected by Capt. C. F. Hall.

Bow covered with sinew.—Made of wood; the back is covered with a strong band of sinew, plastered with glue to imitate the bark of a tree. It has curved ends, ornamented with small pieces of skins, giving it the appearance of Cupid's bow. Length, 38 inches. McCloud River Indians. 76373. Collected by Lorin F. Green.

Bow made of horn.—Made of several pieces of buffalo horn joined, and covered on the back with sinews cemented with glue. Decorated with bands of red flannel, fastened with thongs of buckskin, covered at intervals with ornaments of small feathers. Length, 3 feet. Sioux Indians (Siouan stock), Missouri River. 154015. Deposited by Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen.

Bow covered with sinew.—Bow of hard wood, with the back covered with sinew cemented with glue and strengthened with fastenings of sinew and with a strap of buckskin. The cord of the bow is of sinew, fastened to one end by six half turns. Length, 42 inches. Ute Indians of Utah (Shoshonean stock). 14886. Collected by J. W. Powell.

Plain bow.—Made of wood, not strengthened, ornamented with paintings on only one side of the bow. Sioux Indians (Siouan stock), Missouri River. 8301. Gift of the Army Medical Museum.

Quiver, bow, and arrows.—The cases for the bow and the arrows are separate; they are of white sealskin. The bow is of antler, and is composed of three pieces, joined together by clinched rivets of iron, and fastened together in the center by a cord of sinew. The arrows have wooden shafts with a broad iron head, wide and smooth notches, and two feathers placed in the same plane, the whole tied with sinew. Eskimo of Cumberland Gulf. Quiver, 30014; bow, 34055; arrows, 90138. Collected by L. Kumlien and Lucien Turner.

Quiver and bow.—Quiver of seal skin, with the hair outside. It is a plain bag, without compartments, for the bow and the arrows. The bow is of spruce, strengthened on the back with a cord of sinew. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89240. Collected by E. P. Herendeen.

Quiver, bow, and arrows.—The cases for the bow and the arrows are of fish skin. The bow is of spruce, strengthened with a cord of sinew ingeniously stretched on the back and enveloping the whole bow. The arrows have shafts of spruce, a bone head fastened in the groove at the end of the shaft by small strands of sinew; two feathers are fixed in the groove, in the same or in different planes, and are fastened to the shaft with sinew. Eskimo of Porcupine River, Alaska, 1891. 153640. Collected by J. H. Turner.

Quiver, bow, and arrows.—The cases for the bow and the arrows and the bandoleer are of sea-otter skin, lined with red flannel, and embroidered with beads of many colors, and have long fringes of sea-otter skin cut in strips. The bow is of horn; compound; the pieces of horn are united by sinews, and the whole is overlaid on the back by sinew and cement; the grooves are made by wrappings at the end of the bow. The cord is of fine twisted sinew. The arrows have small shafts, three feathers, and iron heads. Nez Percé Indians (Shahaptian stock), Idaho. 22287, 29886, 23812. Collected by William H. Danielson and J. B. Monteith.

Bow and quiver.—Quiver of sea-otter skin, lined with flannel, and ornamented with beads and with fringes of sea-otter skin. The bow is of pieces of horn, united by small deerskin thongs, and is covered on the outer side with raw hide cemented with glue. Nez Percé Indians (Shahaptian stock), Idaho. 23843, 21286. Collected by Rev. G. Ainslee and J. B. Monteith.

Quiver, bow, and arrows.—The cases for the bow and the arrows and the bandoleer (shoulder belt) are of mountain-lion skin, and are lined with red flannel, partly cotton, and ornamented with an embroidery of beads. The bow is of wood, plain; with a string of sinew. The arrows have plain shafts, iron heads, and three feathers. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock). 129873. Collected by Lieut. H. M. Creel, U. S. A. Given to Lieutenant Creel by Powder Face, the head chief of the Southern Arapahoe.

Quiver, bow, and arrows.—The cases of the bow and the arrows are of oxhide. The bag is of leather; the bow is of hard wood, plain. The arrows have plain shafts and three feathers. Comanche Indians (Shoshonean stock), Indian Territory. 8818, 6964. Gift of the Army Medical Museum.

Quiver, bow, and arrows.—The cases for the bow and the arrows are of oxhide. The bag is of leather; the bow is of hard wood, and is plain. The arrows have painted shafts, an iron head, and three feathers. Tonkawa Indians (Caddoan stock), Texas. 8448. Collected by Dr. H. McElderry.

War shield.—Of leather, covered with deerskin painted yellow, ornamented with figures and drawings. Edged with buffalo hide dyed red, and ornamented with woodpecker's skins, eagle's feathers, and bands of leather covered with red flannel. Diameter, 16 inches. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Indian Territory. 58616. Given by Tich Kamatse. Belonging to Tich Kamatse, a Cheyenne warrior, formerly in the service of the Smithsonian Institution.

War shield.—Made of leather covered with cotton cloth painted yellow and green and ornamented with drawings representing an owl. Border of red flannel, ornamented with eagle's feathers. Diameter, 17 inches. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock), Wyoming, 1879. 127871. Collected by Lieut. H. M. Creel; obtained from Little Raven, head chief of the Northern Arapahoes.

War shield.—Made of hide, with two coverings of deerskin painted on the outside with concentric circles in yellow, red, green, white, and blue. Border and tassels of red flannel, ornamented with eagle's feathers and those of other birds. Width, 15 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Indian Territory. 73073. Gift from the Army Medical Museum.

War shield.—Made of hide, of a convex form; as device, it bears a buffalo head and rays painted in blue and black. It has around it a festoon of red flannel, to which several eagle's feathers are sewed. Diameter, 17 inches. White Mountain Apaches (Athapascan stock), New Mexico, 1836. 11319. Collected by Governor W. F. M. Arny.

CASE III.

Pipestem.—Made from an oak sapling; the upper half is wrapped in a beautiful braid of quills dyed in various colors. Length, 38 inches. Width, 2⅜ inches. Sioux Indians. 154006. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Pipe.—The stem is of oak, flattened; the upper half is ornamented with a covering of braid made of quills, and a horsehair plume. The bowl is made of a small, black stone, lined at the stem end with lead. Length of the stem, 37¼ inches; width, 1¾ inches; length of the bowl, 2¾ inches. Sioux Indians. 154004, 154005. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Pipe.—Stem of oak, flattened, ornamented with small tin bangles, tassels of ribbon, and dyed horsehair, and wrapped in a braid of red and white quills and woodpeckers' skins. The bowl is lined at the stem end with lead. Length of the stem, 29 inches; width, 1⅞ inches; length of the bowl, 5 inches. Sioux Indians. 154001. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Pipe.—Stem of oak, flattened; the upper half is ornamented with tassels of dyed horsehair and with ribbons, and is covered with woodpeckers' skins and a braid of red and yellow quills. Length of the stem, 30 inches; width, 1⅜ inches; length of the bowl, 5 inches. Sioux Indians. 154000. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Pipe.—Oak stem, flattened; the upper part is ornamented with a covering of woodpeckers' skins and a braid of red and yellow quills, and tassels of ribbons and dyed horsehair. The bowl is of catlinite, and has a small hole in it. It has a carved border at the point of union with the stem. Length of the stem, 28 inches; width, 1½ inches; length of the bowl, 5 inches. Sioux Indians. 154002. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Pipeholders (4).—Long bags of buckskin and flannel, embroidered with beads and feathers. Sioux Indians. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Pipes.—Made in imitation of a mouthpiece. These imperfect pipes are made of the tibia of a deer. The part near the ends is wrapped in hide with the hair on. Length, 6¼ and 7½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152940. Collected by James Mooney.

Pipe of stone.—Obtained by the Kiowas from some northern tribe; it is about half a century old. Length, 13 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152941. Collected by James Mooney.

Pipe.—Bowl of catlinite; the stem is a wooden cylinder. Obtained from the Kiowa traders. Length, 25½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Agency, Indian Territory, 1891. 152942. Collected by James Mooney.

Tomahawk pipe.—Stem of hard wood; head of iron; blade triangular; the bowl is of the shape of a spindle, with raised edges. Length of the head, 8 inches; of the stem, 17½ inches. Ponca Indians (Siouan stock), Ponca Agency, Indian Territory, 1891. 152805. Collected by James Mooney.

This "tomahawk" pipe was obtained by R. R. H. Voth from an old Ponca Indian named Hairy Bear, who claims for himself the glory of having killed two whites with this pipe. This weapon is very old; it was used by Hairy Bear's grandfather.

Tomahawk pipe.—Stem of hard wood, head the shape of a spear, with ornaments around the stem. This tomahawk is of Mexican origin. The Kiowas claim that this spear-shaped specimen is the true Kiowa type. Length of the stem, 20 inches; of the head, 6¾ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 153013. Collected by James Mooney.

Tomahawk pipe.—Without a stem; iron head; the blade is triangular; the hole is elliptical; the bowl has somewhat of the shape of a spindle, with a raised border, and a carving around the center. Length of the head, 7½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152894. Collected by James Mooney.

This iron tomahawk was purchased. These weapons in the shape of a hatchet are of English origin; those in the shape of a spear are Mexican. This specimen is half a century old, and many men have been killed with it.

Pipe.—The bowl is of stone, and is joined to the stem by straps of rawhide. The receptacle for the tobacco is very small. The thick stem is made of two sections forming a tube united by rawhide. Length of the stem, 7½ inches; height of the bowl, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 59290. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Pipe.—The bowl is of horn, and is joined to the stem by rawhide straps. The receptacle for the tobacco is very small, and is lined with tin. The stem is curved, and is formed of two sections hollowed out and united by rawhide strips. Length of the stem, 13 inches; height of the bowl, 1¼ inches. Eskimo of Cape Lisburne, Alaska. 46021. Collected by Dr. T. H. Bean.

Pipe.—The bowl is of bone, joined to the stem by rawhide straps. The receptacle for the tobacco is very small, and is lined with tin. The stem is slightly curved, and is made of two sections of wood united by hide. Length of the stem, 13¼ inches; height of the bowl, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89287. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Pipe.—The bowl is of whalebone, and is driven far into the stem; it is small, and is lined with tin. The stem is curved, and is made of two sections of wood united by rawhide straps. The mouthpiece is of ivory, joined to the stem by a tin band. A small iron wire, which is fastened to the pipe, serves to clean it. Length of the stem, 13 inches. Eskimo of Point Hope, Alaska. 63785. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Pipe.—The bowl is of iron; it was once joined to the stem by hide, but this was broken and was replaced by a white ribbon. The receptacle of the bowl is very small. The stem is curved, and is made of two grooved pieces of wood united with rawhide. The mouthpiece is of ivory. Length of the stem, 11¾ inches; height of the bowl, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Cape Lisburne, Alaska. 46020. Collected by Dr. T. H. Bean.

Spoon.—Made of whalebone; it is long and flat, and is cut in the shape of a spatula. Ornamented with totemic carvings. Length, 14⅞ inches; width, 2 inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska. 8944. Collected by Dr. A. H. Hoff, U. S. A.

Spoon.—Made of wood. The lower part of the handle is cut to represent the head of some animal, holding the bowl of the spoon in its teeth. Length, 11 inches; width, 2¾ inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska. 75438. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Spoon for berries.—Made of wood; the outside is ornamented with totemic engravings. It has nearly the shape of a spatula. Length, 14⅛ inches; width, 1⅝ inches. Kake Indians (Koluschan stock), Kuin Island, Alaska. 20823. Collected by James G. Swan.

Spoon for berries.—Made of wood; it is long and flat, and is nearly of the shape of a spatula; it is ornamented with totemic drawings. Length, 15½ inches; width, 1⅞ inches. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), British Columbia. 16256. Collected by Dr. W. H. Dall.

Most of the household utensils of the Indians of the northwest coast are ornamented with engraved or carved designs.

Goat's horn.—Horn for making spoons. The bowl of the spoon is made of the wide part of the horn, to which, after it has been split for some inches on one side, the desired shape is given by means of steam, with a wooden mold. The handle is made of the long part of the horn, usually ornamented with totemic or mythological carvings. The bowl and the handle are often made in two pieces. Length, 7¼ inches; width, 1¾ inches. Alaska. 16809. Collected by Dr. W. H. Dall.

Spoon.—Made of goat's horn. The bowl and the handle are united by copper rivets. There are totemic carvings on the handle. Length, 8¾ inches; width, 2½ inches. Alaska Indians. 23400. Collected by James G. Swan.

Spoon.—Made of goat's horn. The handle is ornamented with totemic carvings. The bowl and the handle are united with rivets. Length, 12 inches; width, 2⅝ inches. Massett Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 88706. Collected by James G. Swan.

Spoon.—Made of goat's horn. There are totemic carvings on the handle. The handle and the bowl are united. Length, 9½ inches; width, 2⅝ inches. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), Porcher Island, British Columbia. 20616. Collected by James G. Swan.

Spoon.—Bowl of sheep's horn; handle of goat's horn, ornamented with engraved totemic figures.

The bowl is made in a wooden mold, by means of steam. The handle is joined to the bowl with copper rivets. Length, 12½ inches; width, 3⅛ inches. Skidegate Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 89173. Collected by James G. Swan.

This class of spoons are preserved in families as heirlooms, and are consequently held in high esteem.

Spoon.—Made of goat's horn. The handle is ornamented with totemic carving. The bowl and the handle are united with copper rivets. Length, 9½ inches; width, 2¼ inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska. 75430. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Spoon.—Bowl of sheep's horn. The handle is of goat's horn, ornamented with carved totemic figures. The bowl is made in a wooden mold, by means of steam. The handle and the bowl are united by copper rivets. Length, 11 inches; width, 2⅝ inches. Alaska Indians. 23408. Collected by James G. Swan.

Spoon.—Made of goat's horn. Handle ornamented with carved totemic figures. The bowl and the handle of many of this class of spoons are of a single piece. Length, 7⅝ inches; width, 2¼ inches. Alaska Indians. 9278. Collected by Dr. A. H. Hoff, U. S. A.

Alaskan spoons.—Made of a mixture of wild sheep's horn and goat's horn, retaining their own shape, and magnificently ornamented with carved mythological devices of the tribes of the Koluschan stock. Sitka, Alaska. 20843, 20749, 20748, 20747, 23132, 23431, 23131, 16257. Collected by James G. Swan.

Spoon.—Made of white ox horn. Large circular bowl, with a handle about an inch long. It has a buckskin loop ornamented with work in quills of different colors; the handle is strengthened with small rings of tin plate. Diameter of the bowl, 5¼ inches. Sioux Indians. 131337 (a). Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

This class of spoons is made for trade, as the Sioux do not use them in their homes.

Spoon.—Made of white ox horn. The bowl is of a semi-oval form. The handle is covered with strings of beads. Length, 11 inches; width of the bowl, 3⅞ inches. Sioux Indians. 131337 (b). Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

Spoon.—Made of white ox horn. The bowl is of a semi-oval form; the handle is very slender, and is surrounded by dyed braids of quill and with little rings of tin plate, with yellow feathers. It has a carved bird's head at the end of the handle. Length, 11 inches; width of the bowl, 3½ inches. Sioux Indians. 131337 (c). Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

Bowl.—Made of black ox horn. Large, circular bowl; the handle is very slender, and is surrounded by dyed braids of quill. It has a bird's head carved on the end of the handle. Length, 9¼ inches; width of the bowl, 4¾ inches. Sioux Indians. 131337 (d). Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

This kind of spoon is made by boiling the horn to make it flexible; in this state the desired shape is given to it, and it is held in position until it is entirely cold.

Spoon.—Made of white ox horn. The bowl is shallow and the handle is slender, with head ornaments and rings of tin plate covered with braids of dyed strips of quill. It has the head of a bird carved on the end of the handle. Length, 9½ inches; width of the bowl, 3½ inches. Sioux Indians. 131337 (e). Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

This kind of spoon is made for trade; the Sioux do not use them in their homes.

Spoon.—Made of white ox horn. The bowl is deep and the handle is slender, surrounded by dyed braids of quill. The head of an elk is carved on the end of the handle. Length, 9¼ inches; width of the bowl, 3 inches. Sioux Indians. 131337 (f). Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

Buckets (3).—Made of decorated hide. Used for holding berries, sugar, pounded meat, etc. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152996. Collected by James Mooney.

Pestles (3).—Made of walrus tusk. Used for pounding berries with dried meat, in order to season it. Length, 14, 15, 16 inches; width, 2, 2¼, and 2½ inches. Eskimo of Bristol Bay, Alaska 55919. Collected by Charles L. McKay.

Pestle.—Made of walrus tusk. Used for pounding berries with meat, in order to season it. Length, 11¼ inches; diameter, 2 inches. Eskimo of Kassianamute, Alaska. 127422. Collected by I. Applegate.

Ladle.—Made of buffalo bone painted red. The bowl is very deep. Length, 9 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152994. Collected by James Mooney.

Ladle.—Made of wood. The bowl is of the shape of an egg. Length, 15 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152993. Collected by James Mooney.

Bowls.—Made of a tree knot. The Kiowas do not manufacture pottery or baskets. Diameter 5 to 7 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock) Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152995. Collected by James Mooney.

Bucket.—Cylindrical birch bark. Sewed with the root of the spruce pine. Length, 13 inches; diameter, 4¼ inches. Athapascan Indians, Hudson Bay, British America. 10924. Collected by J. Lockhart.

Pail.—Made of birch bark, sewed with fine root of spruce pine. It is used for holding berries, etc. Length, 6 inches; width, 4 inches. Indians of Ungava, Labrador. 90086. Collected by Lucian M. Turner.

Pail.—Made of birch bark, sewed at the border with pine root, under which are attached small pieces of black cloth, at intervals of about 2 inches. It has engraved designs on the inside. Length, 7 inches; width, 5½ inches; height, 3 inches. Tinné Indians (Athapascan stock), Upper Yukon River, Alaska, 1891. 153390. Collected by I. C. Russell.

Pail.—Made of birch bark, folded at each end, and strengthened by boards. Very rough work. Length, 7 inches; width, 5 inches; height, 2½ inches. Tinné Indians (Athapascan stock), Charleys Town, Upper Yukon River, Alaska, 1891. 153391. Collected by I. C. Russell.

Pail.—Made of birch bark, with the edge sewn with spruce-pine root, and died pieces of quill. It is used for holding berries, etc. Length, 11¼ inches; width, 9¼ inches. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), Fort Simpson, British Columbia. 2546. Collected by W. L. Hardesty.

Saddlebag.—Made of buckskin, lined with red flannel, embroidered with beads, and with a fringe of buckskin. Length, 46 inches; width 11 inches. Sioux Indians, 1868. 129875. Collected by Lieut. H. M. Creel, U. S. A.

This specimen was the property of Sitting Bull.

Tobacco pouch.—Made of buckskin, ornamented with red flannel, embroidered with beads. Length, 15 inches; width, 7 inches. Bannock Indians (Shoshonean stock), Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho. 22282. Collected by William H. Danilson.

Tobacco holder.—Made of buckskin, ornamented with bead work, rings of tin plate, and a buckskin fringe. Length, 16 inches; width 5½ inches. Ute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Colorado. 8353. Collected by Dr. A. B. Campbell, U. S. A.

Pipe case.—It is of an oblong shape, made of hide. It has a cotton ribbon sewed on the edge. Length, 10¾ inches; width, 2½ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131157 (d). Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Pipe.—In the shape of a cigar holder. The bowl is of soft stone, and the stem is of wood. Length, 5¼ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131157 (b). Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Pipe.—Bowl long, tubular, of carved soapstone. The stem is of wood, and is short in proportion to the mouthpiece. Length, 8¼ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131157 (c). Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Pipe.—Made of soapstone, resembling a pipe bowl; it may be used without a stem. Length, 1½ inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131157 (a). Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Purses and coins.—The purse is of elk horn, and is ornamented with zigzag design engraved on the outside. It has a buckskin band around it to prevent the coins from falling out. The coins are of dentalium or tooth shell, bordered with dyed skin. These coins vary in value according to the length of the shell, and are worth from 1 shilling to $5 apiece. Length of the purse, 5½ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131159. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Spoon.—A long shell, darkened, polished, and worn by long use. Only women use this sort of spoon. Length, 6 inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131163. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Spoon.—Made of horn. Carved handle. Only men use this kind of spoon. Length, 6¾ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131145. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

Parflesche case (Harresac).—Long oblong case of hide, used as a valise. Ornamented with drawings painted in bright colors. "Parflesche" is the name given to these valises by the French, because they saw that the Indians kept meat in them. Length when folded, 30 inches; width when folded, 16 inches; Ute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Utah. 17196. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Louse crusher.—It consists of a piece of wood in the shape of a spatula and another section of a round bone. The spatula is forcibly introduced into the hair, and the bone keeps near the point, so that, between the two, the vermin are crushed. Length of wooden piece, 9 inches; of the bone, 3 inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley, California. 131153. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

CASE IV.

Weaving.—Four looms (of the kind now in use) of the Zuñi and Pima Indians, of the southwest of the United States, and of the Talamanca Indians, of Costa Rica, displaying the materials, apparatus, utensils, mode of work, and productions of the Indian weavers. In addition, photographs, water-colors, drawings, and diagrams. Collected by James Stevenson, Edward Palmer, and Dr. W. H. Gabb.

CASE V.

Ice brush.—Made of whalebone; lashed to a wooden handle, terminating at the opposite with a point of deer's horn. It is used for clearing away the snow and ice from the breathing holes of the seal. Length, 29 inches; width, 1¼ inches. Eskimo of King's Island, Alaska. 63606. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Ice creepers.—Cut out of bone. Fastened to the feet by hide straps. Length, 3¼ inches; width, 1¼ inches. Chukchis of Plover Bay, Siberia. 46261. Collected by W. M. Noyes.

Ice scoop.—A whalebone hoop, a whalebone net and a cord of sinew, interlaced; wooden handle; fastenings of whalebone and hide. It is used for removing the ice from the holes to which the seals come to breathe. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Ice pick.—Made of ivory of walrus tusk, and used with the barbed harpoon. It is used to break the ice in order to enlarge the hole to which the seal which has been once wounded comes to breathe, in order that the hunter may pull the animal out with ease. Length, 13 inches; thickness, 1 inch. Eskimo of Cape Nome, Alaska. 44404. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Snow staff.—Ring of antler, with hide netting; ivory point through the center. This ring, on the principle of the snow shoe, is fixed on the end of a long staff, and serves, like those used in the Alps, to enable the traveler to steady himself when walking on the ice or snow. Diameter, 3½ inches. Eskimo of Port Clarence, Alaska. 46297. Collected by W. H. Dall.

Seal probe.—Made of walrus tusk. It is used to find out whether the seal is in the breathing hole. Length, 20 inches. Eskimo of King William's Land. 10388. Collected by Capt. C. F. Hall.

Harpoon (model).—Wooden shaft; an ivory barb, strengthened with wooden pegs; an ivory ice pick lashed to the lower end with fastenings of thin hide. Length, 11 inches. Eskimo of Port Clarence, Alaska. 46326. Collected by T. H. Bean.

Knife.—Handle of ivory of walrus tusk. Short blade of iron, set into the handle. Length, 11½ inches; width, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89282. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Knife.—Wooden handle. Long iron blade inserted into the handle, and secured by fastenings of hide. This knife is very much like those used by blacksmiths. A strap hangs from the end of the handle. Length, 10 inches; width of the blade, ½ inch. Eskimo of Ungava Bay, Labrador. 90211. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Knife.—Handle of deer's horn, with three cavities for the fingers. A short iron blade inserted in the handle. Length, ¾ inch; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Anderson River, Canada. 2278. Collected by R. McFarlane.

Knife.—Deer-horn handle. Short blade of iron, inserted into the handle. Length, 2 inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Anderson River, Canada. Collected by R. McFarlane.

Knife.—Handle of carved deer horn. Short iron blade, secured to the handle. Length, 5 inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 56554. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Knife.—Deer-horn handle. The whole blade is of iron, and is inserted into the handle, and secured with lashing of seal hide. Length, 5½ inches; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Ikogmut, Alaska. 37440. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Knife and sheath.—Long and curved; handle of ivory of walrus tusk. Iron blade fastened by rivets to the handle. Sheath of tanned hide. Length, 17½ inches; width, 1⅜ inches. Indians of Prince of Wales Island, B. C. 20831. Collected by James G. Swan.

Knife.—Handle of ivory of walrus tusk, with fastenings of spruce-pine root at the end, which is secured to the blade, which is of iron, and is short. Length, 7½ inches; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Anderson River, Canada. 1309. Collected by C. P. Gaudet.

Knife.—Handle of ivory of walrus tusk, strengthened with fastenings of spruce-pine root. Very short iron blade set into the handle. Length, 5 inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Anderson River, Canada. 2281. Collected by R. McFarlane.

Knife.—Deer-horn handle. Short iron blade set into the handle. Length, 7½ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89276. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Knife.—Handle of two pieces of ivory of walrus tusk. Short iron blade inserted into the handle, and secured by hide fastenings. Length, 4½ inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Cape Darby, Alaska. 48087. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Knife.—Handle of curved wood, with a curved iron blade inserted into it. A small piece of wood hangs from the blade, fastened by a strip of tanned hide. Length, 6¼ inches. Indians of Ungava Bay, Labrador. 89966. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Utensils and implements of arrow makers.—Consisting of rough shafts for arrows, straightener, saw, polisher, brush, pumice stone, pieces of flint, chisel for knapping flint, flint flaker, cord of sinew, prepared sinew, rosin, glue stick, feathers for arrows, ground paints, salmon skin, and arrowhead, showing the mode of attaching it to the reed, and the arrow complete. Indians of McCloud River, California. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A., and Loren A. Green.

Polisher.—Two pieces of stone, with grooves through which the shafts of the arrows are drawn to polish them. Length, 4½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152983. Collected by James Mooney.

Saw knife.—Table knife, notched like a saw. It is used for making the notches in the shafts of the arrows and for all kinds of cutting. Length, 9¾ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152985. Collected by James Mooney.

Sharpener.—Smooth stone, used for sharpening knives. Length, 4 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152986. Collected by James Mooney.

Groover.—Point of a butcher's knife, notched, for making grooves along the shafts of the arrows. The object of these grooves is not known. Length, 2½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152984. Collected by James Mooney.

Straightener (6).—A piece of rib bone, with a hole through it. It is used for straightening the shafts of the arrows. Length, 7⅞ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152981 Collected by James Mooney.

Rasps.—Made of tin plate, folded and punched like lemon graters. They are used for removing the bark and roughening the shafts of the arrows. Length, 4½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152982. Collected by James Mooney.

Primitive shuttle.—White yarn wound on a long stick. It is used for weaving blankets. Length of the stick, 20 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona, 1885. 128475 (b). Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Woolen yarn, red.—Wound on a long stick. It is used as a shuttle in weaving blankets. Length of the stick, 21½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona, 1885. 128475 (a). Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Model of a loom.—With a specimen of a blanket, striped red and green, in process of manufacture. Length, 22¼ inches; width, 14½ inches. Navajo Indians (Athapascan stock), New Mexico. 10359. Collected by Governor W. F. M. Arny.

Model of a loom.—In operation, to show the system or mode of weaving. Clear and brilliant colors. Navajo Indians (Athapascan stock), Arizona. 16494. Collected by Governor W. F. M. Arny.

Weaving yoke (*O pis ta oec tum*).—Curved wooden yoke, with a groove at either end. The weaver carries it across his back, and it forms a part of the appendages used for changing the threads of the warp. Length, 17 inches; width, 1¾ inches. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico, 1884. 127681 (d). Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Weft sword.—Made of oak. It is used for beating down the weft in making blankets. Length, 15 inches. Navajo Indians (Athapascan stock), Navajo Reservation, Arizona. 150449. Collected by Dr. Washington Matthews.

Beater (*Sooqua*).—A slender wooden rod, which serves to beat the weft in weaving blankets, etc. Length, 23¼i nches; width, ⅝ inch. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Pueblos, Arizona. 41692. Collected by F. H. Cushing.

Yoke.—Wooden yoke used by the weaver. It forms part of the implements used to keep the threads tight in the delicate weaving, etc. Length, 10½ inches; width, ¾ inch. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 129068 (a). Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Spindles, with wool.—A polished wooden rod, sharp at both ends, and inserted into a disk, usually of wood, but sometimes of stone or horn, to give a violent rotary motion to the spindle. Length, 21 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona. Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Roller (*Ka o po ni no*).—A piece of wood cut in the shape of a cylinder, on which the belts are rolled during the manufacture of the cloth. Length, 7¾ inches; diameter, 2½ inches. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 127681 (c). Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Comb (*Sa weeeh*).—An oblong piece of wood, with teeth cut at the ends. It is used for keeping the weft tight in weaving belts. Length, 9 inches; width, 1¾ inches. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 127681 (b). Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Twister.—A piece of hard wood, in one of the ends of which there is a hole through which is passed a small rod, which serves as a handle. It is used for making very thick cord. One end of the thread which is to be twisted is fixed in a post or hook and the other in the twister, just below the handle. The operator then turns the twister by means of the handle, and the thread is twisted strongly and rapidly. Length, 10 inches; width, 2 inches. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 69308. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Reed.—Composed of many little reeds, or small pieces of cut reed, tied at one end, in an upright position, side by side, between parallel rods midway; each reed has a hole burned through it. It is used in weaving to open the warp alternately and to permit the passage of the shuttle. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 127688, 69657, 69696. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Belt.—Placed in the loom to show the mode of work. Texture of white, red, and green wool, forming geometrical figures. The Zuñi and Moki Indians are celebrated for their skill in making and weaving belts. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 129209. Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Fat scraper.—Made of ivory of walrus tusk. It has a cavity very ingeniously cut in it and a hole in which to insert and hold the thumb. It is sharpened on only one side. This implement is used only with the right hand; the operator scrapes the green hide with it to remove the fat. Length, 8 inches; width of the blade, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Togiak River, Alaska. 127508. Collected by I. Applegate.

Fat scraper.—Ingeniously made of a thin strip of the outside of a stag's antler, wide in the center and narrow at the ends. This strip is curved in the form of a truncated cone, cut at one end in the form of a bow which locks at the other end into a triangular opening like a barrel hoop. This implement is made when the horn is soft. This pattern is used only at Bristol Bay. Diameter, 3 inches. Eskimo of Bristol Bay, Alaska. 55911. Collected by C. L. McKay.

Hide scraper.—Made of ivory of walrus tusk. The cavities for the forefingers and thumb are shallow and extend nearly to the flint blade. The cut at the bottom is very deep. Length, 4¾ inches. Eskimo of Point Hope, Alaska. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Hide scraper.—The handle is of hard wood. The cavity for the thumb is deep and long, and in it there is a projection of the shape of an ear. A cavity gives it the appearance of a skull, and ends an inch behind the stone blade. The tail-piece is cut in the shape of a bell. The shape of this implement is entirely original, and gives reason to think that it was made to suit the hand of the operator. Length, 5½ inches. Eskimo of Point Hope, Alaska. 63849. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Hide scraper.—The handle is of wood, and has a shallow mortise cut in one of its ends. The blade is a narrow hatchet of schist lashed to the handle by a fastening of spruce-pine root. Length, 16 inches; width of the blade, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Nunivak Island, Alaska. 43886. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Hide scraper.—The handle is of wood. The blade is a smooth hatchet of slate, carefully inserted in the lower part of the handle. It has a cavity for the thumb. The cavity for the forefinger is on top, and those for the other three fingers underneath. The palm of the hand rests on the end. Length, 11⅝ inches; width of the blade, 2¾ inches. Eskimo of Norton Bay, Alaska. 43927. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Graining tool.—The handle is the shoulder blade of an ox. A toothed iron blade is attached to the handle by a hide strap. Length, 12 inches; width of the blade, 1⅝ inches. Indians of Ungava Bay, Labrador. 89924. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Fat scraper.—Made of a thin strip of buck horn, bent in the shape of a hoop, with the ends interlaced, but not fastened. The ends are tied with three turns of a hide strap around the outside. This is the only specimen in existence. Diameter, 3¾ inches. Eskimo of Nakneek, Alaska. 127792. Collected by William J. Fisher.

Fat scraper.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. The lower part is cut in the shape of a preserving ladle. The handle consists of two prongs, the extremities of which are carved to represent two bear's heads. Length, 4 inches; width, 2¾ inches. Eskimo of Putnam River, Alaska. 127896. Collected by Lieut. George M. Stoney, U. S. N.

Fat scraper.—Made of a narrow and thin strip of buck horn twisted in the shape of a horseshoe, and kept in that shape by a hide strap passing and repassing through two holes made in the ends, and covered by a pretty coil. The loop is countersunk at the ends. The inside edge of the strip of buck horn is beveled in order to present the outer hard part for work. Diameter, 3¾ inches. Eskimo of Sledge Island, Alaska. 44771. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Hide scraper.—The handle is of walrus-tusk ivory, and is slightly bowed in the middle, with a tailpiece roughly cut on the end. It has two cavities for the fingers made above the flint blade. The lower cavity is very deep. Length, 4 inches. Eskimo of Putnam River, Alaska. 127886 (a). Collected by Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N.

Hide scraper.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. Above the deep cavity for the thumb it has a protuberance carved in the shape of an ear. The cavities for the fingers are very deep, and extend nearly to the flint blade. It has a groove deeply cut on each side. Length, 3¾ inches. Eskimo of Point Hope, Alaska. 63851. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Graining tool.—The handle is the shoulder blade of an ox. On the upper part of the bone the edge is toothed. It is used for softening deerskin in tanning it. Length, 13 inches. Indians of Ungava, Labrador. 90246. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Beaming tool.—Made of the tibia of a reindeer. The bone has been split in order to obtain the wide part of the rear portion to serve as a support and the middle part of the front as a scraping edge. The natural shape of the bone is admirably adapted to this operation. This implement is used for scraping the deerskin in tanning it. Length, 13 inches. Indians of Ungava, Labrador. 89928. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Woman's knife.—Iron blade and bone handle. Its shape is like that of a saddler's knife. Length, 5 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152976 (a). Collected by James Mooney.

Woman's knife.—Made of copper, with the upper edge doubled to serve as a handle. Its shape resembles that of a saddler's knife. Length, 7 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152976 (b). Collected by James Mooney.

Grainer for tanning skins.—Made of a thin sheet of iron. The upper part is inserted in a carved handle. The blade is toothed. Length, 4¼ inches and 7¼ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152976 (c). Collected by James Mooney.

Grainer for tanning skins.—Made of an iron rod. The handle is covered with cloth. The lower edge is toothed. Length, 14¼ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152874 (d). Collected by James Mooney.

Grainer for tanning skins.—Made of a piece of an old gun barrel. The lower end is flattened and toothed. Length, 13½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152974 (e). Collected by James Mooney.

Hide scraper.—The blade is a strip of steel; the handle is of hard wood, and is cut in the shape of a hoe, with a handle at the end, covered with tin tacks. The blade is fastened with hide. Length, 12 inches. Wichita Indians (Caddoan stock), Wichita Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152971. Collected by James Mooney.

Hide scraper.—The handle is of hard wood, cut in the shape of a hoe. The blade is of steel, and is attached to the handle by buckskin straps. Length, 12½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152970 (b). Collected by James Mooney.

Hide scrapers (3).—Made of flat circular stones, not polished. One is of sandstone, and the others are of dark chert. Length, 4½, 5¼, and 6 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock) Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152969. Collected by James Mooney.

Grainer, with sharpener.—The grainer is made of an entire bone of the leg of a cow, and has a toothed edge. The sharpener is a piece of rib bone. Length, 15 inches Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152972. Collected by James Mooney.

Grainer for tanning skins.—Made of a concave strip of iron. The handle is covered with canvas. The lower edge is toothed. Length, 15 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152974 (b). Collected by James Mooney.

Hide scrapers (3).—The handle is of deer's antler, and is of the shape of a hoe, to which a steel blade is fastened by buckskin straps. Length, 11½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152970 (a). Collected by James Mooney.

Hide scraper.—Bone of the rib of a cow, which the tanner uses for stripping the hair from the hides, after moistening them slightly. Length, 15½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152975. Collected by James Mooney.

Grainer for tanning skins.—Made of bone from a cow' sleg, split and toothed on the lower edge. A piece of wood is inserted in the concave part, and the whole is covered with hide. A thin strap is fixed on the end of this covering to fasten the implement to the operator's wrist, in order to enable him to work steadily. Length, 10 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152973. Collected by James Mooney.

Rope for tanning skins.—Made of a rawhide strap, cut in two and twisted. Length, 3 feet. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152979. Collected by James Mooney.

Braided rope.—Made of buffalo sinew. Four-ply braid. It is used for tanning skins. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152980. Collected by James Mooney.

Pick for breaking ice.—Made of whale-rib bone, attached to a wooden handle by a strip of hide which is wrapped around the handle. Its shape is very much like that of a mattock. Length of the handle, 18½ inches; length of the pick, 14½ inches. Eskimo of Mackenzie River district, British America. 1852. Collected by B. R. Ross.

Pick for breaking ice.—Pick made of whale-rib bone, fastened to the end of a wooden handle by a hide thong. The pick forms with the handle an arc of about 60°. A strong strap is attached to the center of the bone, extending to the handle, and serves as a band to keep the pick in the position described. Length of the handle, 31½ inches; length of the pick, 18 inches. Chukchis, eastern Siberia, 1864. 2511. Collected by Commodore Rodgers, U. S. N.

Pick for breaking ice.—Made of bone, fastened to a wooden handle by a hide strap, which extends around the pick and passes through a hole made in the handle. Length of the handle, 18½ inches; length of the pick, 9¾ inches. Eskimo of Cape Espenberg, Alaska, 1880. 63599. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Adze.—An iron pick attached to a wooden handle by a hide strap, which extends above the upper part of the pick and passes through a hole made in the handle. Length of the handle, 11 inches; width of the pick, 5¾ inches. Eskimo of Mackenzie River, Canada, 1869. 5126. Collected by R. McFarlane.

Adze.—Handle of stag's horn, bowed at the lower end. A stone pick, inserted at right angles in the handle. Length of the handle, 13 inches; length of the pick, 4 inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Alaska, 1878. 33084. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Adze.—A stone head inserted in a ring of stag's horn, which is attached to a wooden handle by a hide strap passing through the holes in the head and handle. The handle is painted red and blue. Length of the handle, 14 inches; length of the head, 1¼ inches. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska, 1877. 33082. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Adze.—An iron head inserted in a bone ring, which is fastened to a wooden handle by a hide strap passing through holes in the head and handle. Length of the handle, 10 inches; width of the head, ½ inch. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska, 1883. 89871. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. N.

Adze.—Head of nephritic stone, inserted in a small ring of stag's horn, which is fastened to the curved end of a wooden handle. Length of the handle, 13 inches; length of the head, 2¾ inches. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska, 1878. 33083. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bark strippers (3).—Made of deer-rib bone, having one of the ends cut in the shape of a pickax. This implement is used for removing the bark from the cedars. Length, 9¾, 10½, and 12 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88922. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bark stripper.—Made of deer-rib bone, with one end cut in the shape of a pickax. The other end serves as a handle and is wrapped in spruce-pine root. This implement is used for removing the bark from the cedars. Length, 9½ inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 88897. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bark stripper.—Made of elk horn. It has both ends sharpened. Length, 17½ inches; width, 1⅝ inches. Lummi Indians (Salishan stock), Lummi Reservation, Washington, 1875. 130978. Collected by E. C. Chirouse.

Bark beater.—Made of an oblong piece of wood, one of the ends of which is cut in the shape of a beak and the other is rounded to serve as a handle, having a long, narrow hole in it, enabling the workman to grasp it more firmly while at work. It is used for pounding the bark of the cedars and all kinds of textile materials. Length, 14¼ inches; width, 3¼ inches. Lummi Indians (Salishan stock); Lummi Reservation, Washington, 1875. 130979. Collected by E. C. Chirouse.

Prepared cedar bark.—Inside bark of the yellow cedar. It is used for making clothes, blankets, thread, etc. Sheets of the same bark used for covering the roofs and sides of houses. Indians of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 1888. 129986. Collected by James G. Swan.

Wedge.—Made of elk bone. It is used for splitting wood. With this kind of wedge the Indians of the northwest coast can easily split boards of all sizes from any sort of tree. Length, 11½ inches; width, 3 inches. Clallam Indians (Salishan stock), Washington. 20899. Collected by James G. Swan.

Wedge.—Made of wood. Used in the primitive method of splitting, to make thwarts in building boats. Length, 11 inches; width, 3 inches. Otoe Indians (Algonkian stock), Nebraska. 22415. Collected by J. W. Griest.

Wedge.—Mode of fir or yew. The upper part is covered with network of thick cord made of cedar root. It is used for splintering. Length, 25 inches; width, 2¼ inches. Maka Indians (Wakashan stock), Neah Bay, Washington, 1884. 74780. Collected by James G. Swan.

CASE VI.

Dance figures.—Representing dancers in dancing dress. These images are prepared before the dance, and are afterwards given to the children as playthings. Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 9567, 22935, 22936, 61198, 68069. Collected by James Stevenson.

Dance figures.—Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 22930. Collected by James Stevenson.

Dance figures.—Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 54206, 69084, 69096, 22931, 84208. Collected by James Stevenson.

Dance figures.—Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 99176-7; 189-190; 69185-6-7-8; 84190 Collected by James Stevenson.

Musical instruments.—Consisting of a notched stick and the shoulder blade of a deer. The sound is produced by rubbing the notches with the sharp point of the bone. A much louder sound is produced by placing the notched stick over the mouth of an empty gourd. Moki and Zuñi Indians, Arizona and New Mexico. 68851-2-3-5; 84228-9-30; 84227-8-9. Collected by James Stevenson.

Rattles.—Made of gourds fixed on the ends of wooden handles; they have symbolical figures painted on them in very bright colors. They are used in ceremonies. Moki and Zuñi Indians, Arizona and New Mexico. 68731-40-44-53-54; 164-148. Collected by James Stevenson.

Paraphernalia of the dance.—Apron, belt, wand, and wooden figure. Moki Indians, Arizona. 22843-66-905-59; 68865. Collected by James Stevenson.

Belts (2).—They form part of the dance dress. Made of native cotton. Moki Indians, Arizona. 22947-53. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Dance headdresses and figures.—The headdresses are those now in use in the dance, and the figures represent a dancer in dance dress. Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 69114, 41956, 35404, 41958, 23141. Collected by James Stevenson.

Dance wands (9).—Small wooden boards ornamented with painted symbolical figures and with feathers. They are carried in the ceremonies called "dances." Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 69171-2-5-8-9; 22923-4; 41931; 16169. Collected by Frank Hamilton Cushing.

Dance wands (12).—They are carried in the ceremonies called "dances." Small wooden boards ornamented with painted symbolical figures and with feathers. Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 69110; 41951-57; 19617; 22929. Collected by James Stevenson.

CASES VII AND VIII.

Model of "totem post."—A slate column with carved ornamental figures. Height, 20 inches; diameter, 3 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88981. Collected by James G. Swan.

Model of "totem post."—A slate column ornamented with carved designs. Height, 16 inches; diameter, 3¾ inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. 23341. Collected by James G. Swan.

Sculptured bone.—Representing a human figure. Length, 3 inches; width, 1⅝ inches. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), Fort Simpson, British Columbia. 9813 (a). Collected by Lieut. F. W. Ring, U. S. A.

Sculptured bone.—Representing two human faces, one above the other. Length, 6 inches; width, 2 inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska. 45995. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Shaman rod.—Made of bone, ornamented with engraved mythological carvings. Length, 8¼ inches; width, 1 inch. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), Fort Simpson, British Columbia. 89021. Collected by James G. Swan.

Sculptured ivory.—Incrusted with shell. Length, 5½ inches; width, 2⅝ inches. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), Fort Simpson, British Columbia. 9813 (b). Collected by Lieut. F. W. Ring, U. S. A.

Pestle.—Made of bone, ornamented with figures in relief. A braided cord is attached to one end. Length, 6⅝ inches; diameter, ¾ inch. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska, 1884. 75420. Collected by J. J. McLean.

The Indians of the Northwest Coast are remarkable for the profusion of their carvings; almost all their articles of personal use or belonging to their houses are ornamented.

Sculptured bone.—Length, 4¾ inches; width, 1½ inches. Hoonya Indians (Koluschan stock), Chichagoff Island, Alaska. 73801. Collected by Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N.

Sculptured bone.—Length, 6¼ inches; diameter, 1¼ inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska, 1884. 75459. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Sculptured ivory.—Representing a fish. Length, 5⅝ inches; width, 2⅛ inches. Tongass Indians (Koluschan stock), Fort Tongass, Alaska. Collected by Lieut. F. W. Ring, U. S. A.

Set of amulets of the Shaman.—Carved in ivory or bone; fastened to a delicate ivory handle ornamented with carvings. Average length, 2½ inches. Tsimshian Indians (Tsimshian stock), Fort Simpson, British Columbia. 89021. Collected by James G. Swan.

Needlecase.—Made of the bone of a swan's wing; without ornaments. The ends of the bone are plugged with wooden stoppers, one representing the head of a fish and the other the tail, so that the whole has the appearance of a fish. Length, 6 inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo, Askinuk, Alaska. 36719. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Made of carved ivory, representing a nude human figure. The tube for holding the needles is of the same length as the case. Length, 3¾ inches. Eskimo of Nubviakkhehugaluk, Alaska. 43945. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Made of the bone of a swan's wing. Ornamented with four rings in a diagonal line, and a large number of straight lines around the bone. The ends are plugged with wooden stoppers, one representing the head of a fish and the other the tail, the whole having the appearance of a long fish. Length, 6¼ inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Askinuk, Alaska. 36723. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Made of the bone of the wing of a swan. Ornamented with two sets of diagonal lines and three borders of straight lines around the bone. The ends are plugged with wooden stoppers. Length, 5¼ inches; diameter, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Kaialigumut Eskimo, Alaska. 37159. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Made of the bone of the wing of a swan. Ornamented with straight lines carved around the bone. The ends are plugged with wooden stoppers, one representing the head of a fish and the other the tail, the whole having the appearance of a long and slender fish. Length, 6¼ inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Askinuk, Alaska. 36727. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Carved in ivory. It has nearly the shape of a spindle. Hollow at the top and at the bottom. On each side it has a wing supported by a small piece which projects from the surface. Length, 5⅜ inches. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska. 33697. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Carved in ivory, ornamented with four nude figures seated, two facing the other two. Length, 4½ inches. Eskimo of King's Island, Alaska. 44137. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Carved in ivory, representing a walrus carrying something in its mouth. Ornamented with dots, rings, and lines, forming a beautiful design. This needlecase is not like those usually carried by the Eskimos, as it only opens at one end. Length, 4½ inches. Eskimo of Togiak River, Alaska. 127443. Collected by I. Applegate.

Needlecase.—Carved in ivory, representing a whale. Ornamented with dots, rings, and lines. It opens only at one end, and has a hole in the center, plugged with a stopper of soft wood. Length 5 inches. Eskimo of Bristol Bay, Alaska. 7913. Collected by Dr. T. T. Minor.

Needlecase.—Carved in ivory. One end is ornamented with a seal's head, and the other with a walrus head. The opening of the case runs from the top down, and has one end plugged with wood. Length, 5¼ inches. Eskimo of the Lower Yukon, Alaska. 38443. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Made of the bone of the wing of a swan. Ornamented with small dots and rings. Both ends are plugged with wooden stoppers. It is a fine specimen. Length, 5 inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Lower Kuskokwim River, Alaska. 36762. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—Made of the bone of the wing of a swan. The center is ornamented with transverse lines forming a right angle; the ends with diagonal lines. Both ends are plugged with wooden stoppers, one representing the head of a fish and the other the tail, giving the whole the appearance of a long fish. Length, 6 inches; diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Eskimo of Askinuk, Alaska. 36764. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Drill bow.—Made of walrus ivory, ornamented with three parallel lines. At the sides, at intervals of about 1 inch, it has nine clefts, joined by curved lines. At the bottom it has ornaments of rings and dots. Length, 18 inches; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89423. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bag handle.—Made of ivory, slightly convex, and ornamented with carvings. Those on the back represent houses, trees, and animals; those of the sides a scene from the whale fishery. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square. Chilcat Indians, Alaska. 67904. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Pail handle.—Made of ivory. The shape is semicircular. It has nine seal heads carved in relief on the outer face. The edges have carved ornaments. Three trees are carved on the inner face. Length, 9 inches; width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Eskimo of the Lower Yukon, Alaska. 136375. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Pail handle.—Made of ivory, slightly curved in the center. It has a bear carved on either end. Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Eskimo of Diomede Island, Alaska. 63884. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Box handle.—Made of ivory, slightly convex, and ornamented with etchings representing apparently skins of animals. The sides are incrusted with blue beads. Length, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Kotzebue Sound, Alaska. 48529. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Pail handle.—Made of ivory. It has two fishes carved on the center. At each end of the handle are three fishes, two curved in relief, and one forming a pendant. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Eskimo of Sledge Island, Alaska. 44690. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Box handle.—Made of ivory, ornamented with various carved drawings. Beginning at the left, a hunter is seen in the act of firing at the game; then come ten reindeer; and lastly, on the right is represented a whale with its captor. Length, 15 inches; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Kotzebue Sound, Alaska. 48831. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Pail handle.—Made of ivory. It has six sections of a design carved on it, giving it the appearance of seven fish tails joined in a single line. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Eskimo of Cape Darby, Alaska. 48137. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Accessories of an aboriginal game.—Made of short sticks of spruce, and engraved with totemic devices. Any number of persons may take part in this game. The dealer sits on the ground, having before him a pile of frayed cedar bark, in which the sticks are shuffled, and with great solemnity draws out the pieces one by one without looking at them, and passes them to each of the players seated in front of him. Each stick has a different value, and the highest, or the lowest, or the defined, or the specified number gains the stake. T'lingit Indians, Sitka, Alaska. 6556. Collected by Dr. J. J. Minor, U. S. A.

Small sticks for a game—Made of wood, 29 in number, placed in a deerskin bag. Most of the sticks have a dinstinctive mark. Length, 5 inches; width, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stcok), Sitka, Alaska. 9939. Collected by Captain Henriques.

Explanation of the game.—Each player, in his turn, selects a number of sticks from the bag, and places them under a pile or piles of frayed bark. His adversary must guess whether the number of hidden sticks is even or odd, or whether they are in one or the other pile. If the player guesses right, or not, he wins, or

loses, one or more sticks. The game continues until one of the players has lost all his sticks, and he then loses the whole amount staked on the game. The T'lingits are inveterate gamblers.

Whipping-top and whip.—The top is of wood, and the point is of bone. Length, 2½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152905.

Dart (*Yuato-gyabo*).—Made of a rib bone. One is pointed, and there are two feathers on the other. Length, 16 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152906. Collected by James Mooney.

This dart is used in athletic exercises. It is thrown with great force over the ice, and the player whose dart goes farthest wins the stake. This is the favorite game of the young men.

Sling.—Made of deer hide painted with red clay. Used by the children. Length, 30 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152922. Collected by James Mooney.

Gaming arrows (6).—The arrow is of a single piece of wood. The head is carved and painted. It is thrown with the hand, like a javelin; the player who throws it farthest wins. It is a man's game. Length, 29 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152913. Collected by James Mooney.

Game (*Tangokya*).—It is composed of 8 small sticks, marked differently. They are thrown like dice. The sticks are called horses or mares. The count of the game is kept with markers. This game is played only by men. It is the favorite game of the horse racers. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152909. Collected by James Mooney.

Shinny stick and ball.—The staff is curved at one end. The ball is of hide stuffed with hair. This is a woman's game. Length, 3 feet. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152903 (a). Collected by James Mooney.

Shinny.—Ornamented with drawings of animals. It is a game for women only. Length, 3 feet. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152903 (c). Collected by James Mooney.

Football.—Made of oxhide stuffed with hair. Diameter, 3½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152904. Collected by James Mooney.

The game of football is played by the women and girls. They do not drive the ball with the foot like the whites. The game consists in supporting the ball as long as possible on the toes of one foot while they dance around on the other.

Shinny and ball.—The shinny is curved at one end. The ball is of hide and is stuffed with hair. This game is for women. Length, 3 feet. Kiowa Indians (Kiowa stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152903 (b). Collected by James Mooney.

"Mescal" purse, of buckskin, embroidered with beads.—Made in imitation of the narcotic root wafer of a cactus, which is eaten in the "mescal ceremony." Those who eat the "mescal" carry the purse hanging from a necklace, and it contains a small quantity of consecrated "mescal." Diameter, 1½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152883. Collected by James Mooney.

Mescal is the root of the *Cereus*, of the cactus family. When chewed it has the properties of a narcotic.

Amulet.—A closed bag, made of hide embroidered with beads. Length, 2 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152932. Collected by James Mooney.

Enchanted bow.—Made of rib bone. It is used when it is desired to shoot an arrow at the malignant spirit who, from the clouds, has been the cause of the failure of the buffalo hunt. Length, 15 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152989. Collected by James Mooney.

Enchanted bag of the sun dance (model).—Made of hide. It is of the shape of a saddle, and contains the "Great Talisman" of the Kiowas. No white has succeeded in seeing the talisman, but it is known to be composed of the 300 (more or less) scalp trophies of the tribe. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152927. Collected by James Mooney.

Enchanted tortoise shell.—Shell of a land tortoise, polished by use. This shell is used in the act of parturition, as an amulet, and the family receives it with great ceremony. Length, 4¾ inches. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152811. Collected by James Mooney.

Medicinal root.—Used in decoction, in the case of stomach ache. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 153001. Collected by James Mooney.

Amulet (life charm).—A small diamond-shaped bag, embroidered with beads, and having a fringe of deer hide; it is worn by young girls, and it contains the umbilical cord of the person who wears it. Length, 2½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory. 152882 (a.) Collected by James Mooney.

Enchanted bag.—Made of the skin of the legs of a tortoise. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152810. Collected by James Mooney.

Obtained by Rev. H. R. Voth from an old Cheyenne doctress. It is used as an amulet at births.

Amulet stone.—Oval stone, incrusted in a piece of hide embroidered with beads, with two straps, ornamented with beads, to support it. Diameter, 1¾ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152884. Collected by James Mooney.

This amulet comes from Chihuahua (Mexico), which presented it from motives of gratitude. The Kiowas believe that this stone possesses life and the power of motion.

Shield and saddle.—Made of dark deer hide, embroidered with beads. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152928. Collected by James Mooney.

Doll dressed in deer hide.—Bead ornaments. The belt is ornamented with buttons of German silver. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152920. Collected by James Mooney.

Doll dressed in buckskin.—It has a buckler on its arm. A child's plaything. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152918. Collected by James Mooney.

Small spoons.—Wooden toy. The children carry these spoons in their belts as a plaything. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory. 1891. 152923. Collected by James Mooney.

Quiver.—Toy made of squirrel skin. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152924. Collected by James Mooney.

Rag doll.—It carries a quiver and shield, and is seated on a saddle. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, 1891. 152921. Collected by James Mooney.

Doll dressed in red flannel.—It represents a woman seated on a saddle, carrying a child on her back. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152916. Collected by James Mooney.

Toilette bags.—Playthings made of hide. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152930. Collected by James Mooney.

Saddles.—Toys, made of buckskin. Length, 8 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152929. Collected by James Mooney.

Little moccasins.—Plaything, made of buckskin, embroidered with beads. Length, 3 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152926. Collected by James Mooney.

Bow.—Toy, ornamented with bead embroidery. Length, 13 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152914. Collected by James Mooney.

Gun and case, toy.—Wooden gun, deerskin case, embroidered with beads. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152931. Collected by James Mooney.

Ivory doll.—Representing a woman dressed in deerskin, ornamented with various skins. Length, 4 inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Alaska. 129237. Collected by L. M. Turner.

Ivory doll.—A short string of beads hangs from its nose, which is pierced by a feather. From its ear hangs another string of beads, which passes underneath its chin. The sack is of duck skin, and the pantaloons of deerskin. Length, 13¾ inches. Eskimo of Tuniakput, Alaska. 127292. Collected by I. Applegate.

Doll.—It wears a blouse of deerskin, festooned with another skin, a hood embroidered with beads, and earrings of bells. Around its face it has a ribbon of skin, which serves to tie it. Length, 3¾ inches. Eskimo, Alaska. 37889. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Doll.—Dressed in a blouse of different skins, with hide shoes. A wide fringe of skin hangs from the hood, to protect the face. Length, 7 inches. Eskimo, Norton Sound, Alaska. 37634. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Ivory doll.—Representing an Eskimo mother dressed in a long blouse; she is carrying her child in a large case. It has eight marks painted on its chin. Length, 3¾ inches. Eskimo, Kotzebue Sound, Alaska. 48584. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Ivory doll.—Dressed in skins. The blanket on which it is stretched is of duck skin trimmed with skins. Length, 3 inches. Eskimo, Togiak River, Alaska. 127312. Collected by I. Applegate.

Wooden doll.—With ivory eyes, mouth, and ears. The rings which it wears in its nose and ears are of beads. The dress is of various kinds of skins. Length, 12½ inches. Eskimo, Togiak River, Alaska. 127297. Collected by I. Applegate.

Diadem front.—Made of wood, carved and painted, imitating the head of a bird, surrounded by little human heads. It is used in the dances in ceremonies. Length, 7 inches; width, 6 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, 1883. 89159. Collected by James G. Swan.

Diadem front.—Rectangular piece of wood, from which a bear's head rises in relief. The outlines are black and red. It is used in ceremonial dances. Length, 7 inches; width, 5⅝ inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock). Sitka, Alaska, 1882. 56486. Collected by James G. Swan.

Diadem front.—Rectangular piece of wood, from which a bear projects in relief. The body of the bear is painted red; the outlines of the bear's head are black and red. The whole is edged with red flannel cut in scallops. It is used in ceremonial dances. Length, 6⅝ inches; width, 6 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, 1883. 89051. Collected by James G. Swan.

The different tribes of the northwest coast believe that they are descended from a bird or other animal, and carve the image of their supposed progenitor on many of the articles of their personal property. The owner of the diadem described believed that he came from the bear family.

Diadem front.—Flat piece of wood, carved and painted, representing a human figure. It is used in the ceremonial dances. Length, 6¼ inches; width, 5¼ inches. Indians of the northwest coast of North America. 688. Collected by George Gibbs.

Diadem front.—Rectangular piece of wood, from which the heads of a bear and a bird rise in relief. Painted blue, and the outlines black and red. Length, 5¼ inches; width, 3¾ inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska. 20755. Collected by James G. Swan.

Ceremonial mask.—It is of the shape of a narrow face, and is of wood, painted white, with black and red outlines. A pointed projection rises from the forehead and descends to the eyes. It has two pairs of eyes; the upper pair is slightly open, and contains holes; the lower eyes have large lids, which descend to the line of the nostrils. The mask has a piece of curved wood on one side and a black feather on the other. Length, 11½ inches; width, 5¼ inches. Eskimo of Askinuk, Alaska. 48700. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Dancing mask.—Of soft wood; it has a human face in the center, and above it a deep concavity painted red, and ornamented on each side with wooden pegs. On the upper part of the face there is a thin rectangular piece of wood. It has large hands sculptured at the top and bottom. The lower hand has a walrus painted on it. The rest of the face is painted white, and the borders black. There is a little hood on the upper part of the forehead. Length, 26 inches; width, 10 inches. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska. 33113. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

It is used in dances to the sound of the drum and of songs relating to a hunting or fishing party, or, more usually, to a mystic legend.

Ceremonial mask.—Of wood, of an oval shape. A kind of ridge extends the whole length of the mask, and on either side displays a concavity, painted red and ornamented with wooden pegs. Near the lower edge and extending from right to left it has a cleft of a semicircular shape. There are two holes on either side of the mask. The bottom is painted white, and the edges black and blue. A black feather rises from each side and from the top. Length, 11 inches; width, 7½ inches. Eskimo, Askinuk, Alaska. 48701. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

It is used at funerals.

Finger mask.—A thin, circular piece of wood, and represents a deformed face. Under the face are two holes to put the fingers in. The mask is festooned with long hair from the reindeer's tail. It is used by placing it before the face in the ceremonial dances. Diameter, exclusive of the fringe, 3¼ inches. Eskimo of the Lower Kuskoquim River, Alaska. 37896. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Dancing mask.—Of wood, and has the form of the face of a white man, with black lines on the upper part of the eyes and above the nose. The ears are of separate pieces of wood painted red, and a hide strap hangs from each. A wooden plug is mortised to each side of the chin. The eyes, the nostrils, and the spaces between the teeth are entirely perforated. A feather issues from the forehead and from the side of the left eye. A cord of spruce pine root serves to fasten the mask on the head of the person who wears it. Length, 12 inches; width, 10 inches. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska. 33133. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

It is used in dances to the sound of the drum and songs relating to a hunting or fishing party, or, more usually, to mystic legends.

Finger mask.—A thin, circular piece of wood, and represents a deformed face. Under the face are two holes for the fingers. The mask is festooned with long hair from a reindeer's tail. It is used by placing it in front of the face in the ceremonial dances. Diameter, exclusive of the fringe, 3 inches. Eskimo of the Lower Kuskoquim, Alaska. 37653. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Ceremonial mask.—Of wood, painted blue, with black lines on the edges; the eyes slightly opened, the nose and lips very large. Length, 9¼ inches; width, 7½ inches. Bellacoola Indians (Salishan stock), British Columbia. 20580. Collected by James G. Swan.

Ceremonial mask.—Of wood, painted blue, with red and black lines on the edges. There are painted designs on the cheeks, and a worked garniture on the lower lip. Length, 8 inches; width, 5½ inches. Alaska Indians. 67953. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Ceremonial mask.—It is of wood, and has lines painted red and black, and blue drawings on the forehead and cheeks. It is used in dances. Length, 9 inches; width 8½ inches. Alaska Indians. 67952. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Ceremonial mask.—It is of wood, and has the eyes and eyebrows painted black. A metal ring hangs from the nose. It is used in dances. Length, 6¾ inches; width, 6¼ inches. Sitka Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska. 9937. Collected by Captain Henriques.

CASE IX.

Feathers for the head (1).—Various garnished feathers, fastened to the end of a stick by ties of ribbons. Length, 12½ inches. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska. 46497. Collected by James G. Swan.

Feathers for the head (2).—Various woodpeckers' feathers fastened to the ends of two short sticks. Length, 18¾ inches and 12¾ inches. Indians of the northwest coast of North America. 2491–2. Collected by Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

Ornament for the head.—Crown of woodpeckers' feathers and deer hide. Diameter, 9 inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley Reservation, California. 21331. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Ornament for the head.—Crown of sea-otter skin ornamented with beads, feathers, and small pieces of red cloth. It has a string to fasten it to the head. Used in the dances. Diameter, 8½ inches. Uka Indians (Yukian stock), Reudon Valley Reservation, California. 21410. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Dance whistle.—Carved in the shape of a fish. It consists of two pieces of wood carved on the outside and united by spruce-pine root. Length, 14 inches; width, 3½ inches. Skedan Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89139. Collected by James G. Swan.

Dance whistle.—Composed of two pieces of wood, carved, and joined together by a packthread cord. Length, 4½ inches; width, 3 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89068. Collected by James G. Swan.

Dance whistle.—It consists of two pieces of wood, carved on the outside, and united by three ligatures, one of hide, one of spruce-pine root, and the third of packthread. The mouthpiece is cemented with rosin. Length, 19⅝ inches; diameter, 3 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89071. Collected by James G. Swan.

Dance whistle.—It consists of two pieces of wood, carved on the outside, dovetailed, and cemented with rosin. There are engravings on it, representing a face and arms. Length, 7½ inches; width, 5 inches. Skittagetan Indians, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89158. Collected by James G. Swan.

Dance whistle.—Two whistles united by spruce-pine root, forming a double whistle. Each consists of two pieces of wood, carved on the outside, joined together with spruce-pine root, and cemented with rosin. Length, 9 inches; width, 3 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89070. Collected by James G. Swan.

Ceremonial rattle.—Made of wood, ornamented with various painted engravings and drawings, both mythological. The handle is covered with ribbon. This pattern of rattle is very common among the Indians of the northwest coast. Length, 12½ inches; width, 3½ inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 98086. Collected by James G. Swan.

Ceremonial rattle.—Made of wood, ornamented with a painted drawing representing a human face. Length, 9 inches. Massett Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88717. Collected by James G. Swan.

Dance rattle.—Made of wood, ornamented on each side with a drawing of a human face and other painted and engraved drawings. Length, 10½ inches; width, 4½ inches. Alaska. 74335. Collected by J. J. McLean.

Dance rattle.—Made of wood, engraved, and with a painted drawing representing a woodpecker. Length, 10 inches; width, 3 inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88797. Collected by James G. Swan.

Rattle.—Gourd, with drawings painted white and black and the bottom painted green, with a wooden handle passing through it. It is used in dances. Diameter, 6 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 84145. Collected by Victor Mindeleff.

Rattle.—Made of a gourd, with painted designs, and pierced by a handle with a loop at the end. It is used in the dances. Diameter, 5 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona, 1886 128740. Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Rattle.—Made of wood, carved and painted, representing a two-headed eagle, an imitation of that on the Russian flag. Length, 10 inches; width, 4 inches. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Sitka, Alaska. 20763. Collected by James G. Swan.

Leggin rattles.—Made of blue flannel, ornamented with three strips of red flannel, and with strings of white beads sewed around them. Along the whole length of the leggins are sewed three rows of bird beaks, which, by knocking against each other, produce various sounds, in accordance with the movement of the leg. The chiefs alone use this rattle in the dances of great ceremony. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89088. Collected by James G. Swan.

Rattle.—Composed of many bird beaks fastened around two wooden hoops covered with spruce-pine root. A stick tied to each of the two sides serves as a handle. Diameter, 6⅝ inches. Hadia Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 89088. Collected by James G. Swan.

Rattle.—Gourd painted bright green, yellow, and black, with a wooden handle running through it, with two feathers tied to one end. It is used in the dances. Diameter, 4 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 68742. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Rattle.—Rough gourd, painted green. It has for a handle a stick which passes through it, but without coming out at the opposite side. Length, 7 inches; width, 3½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 84149. Collected by Victor Mindeleff.

Head of a crook.—Gourd painted black, with red lines; a short stick passes through it. This handle serves as the head of a long staff which is used in the ceremonial dances. Length, 19 inches; diameter of the gourd, 4½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 22964. Collected by O. D. Wheeler.

Rattle.—Gourd ornamented with designs painted black on a background of bright green. A stick which passes through and through it serves as a handle. It is used in the dances. Diameter, 3¼ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 68746. Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Dance whistle.—Made of the bone of an eagle's wing, with buckskin strips and feather pendants. Length, 6⅝ inches. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Oklahoma, 1890. 153057. Collected by Emilio Granier.

Medicine man's enchanted rod.—Wooden staff covered with red cloth and feathers; head of catlinite, with a tassel made of horsehair dyed green. Length, 25 inches. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Oklahoma, 1890. 153064. Collected by Emilio Granier.

Medicine man's enchanted rod.—Wooden staff painted red and ornamented with beaded fringes; head of catlinite, ornamented with an incrusted German-silver cross. Plumes of feathers on the ends. Length, 27 inches. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock). Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Oklahoma, 1890. 153063. Collected by Emilio Granier.

Whistle and necklace for dancing.—The whistle is made of the bone of an eagle's wing, wrapped in pieces of quill and pearls. Necklace of buckskin painted dark and ornamented with quill work. Length of the whistle, 7¾ inches. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Oklahoma, 1890. 153056. Collected by Emilio Granier.

Flute.—Made of two pieces of cedar, joined by fastenings of buckskin cord. The key is stuck on with balsamic pine rosin. The six holes for the fingers are made by burning. It is called "the love flute," because it is used in serenades. Length, 21 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152899. Collected by James Mooney.

Whistles.—Made of the bone of eagles' wings. They have pendants of feathers. The largest of the whistles is about one hundred years old. It is used in the sun dance and in giving orders for the movements of the warriors in battles. Length, 7½ and 10 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152938. Collected by James Mooney.

Deer call.—It is made of a kind of tin tube fixed between two pieces of perforated wood. It is sounded by blowing. It imitates pretty well the bleating of the deer. Length, 7 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152939. Collected by James Mooney.

Enchanted rattle.—It has the handle covered with hawk skin, ornamented with ten tin bells. The head is made of the scrotum of a young buffalo, and has birds and cabalistic signs painted on it. Length, 2 feet. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152807. Obtained from Rev. H. R. Voth by James Mooney.

Ornament for the head.—Bunch of feathers, with a large eagle's feather in the center. Used by the medicine men, on which account the name of "Dr. Buffalo" is given to it. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152861. Collected by James Mooney.

Rattle.—Wooden handle wrapped in buckskin, ornamented with a horsehair plume and a tin bell. The head is made of the scrotum of a buffalo, with figures in relief. It is used in the dance called that of the "Warrior Dog." Length, 8⅝ inches. Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152808.

Tablets of birch bark, or descriptive writing.—This instructive series of writings on birch bark was obtained from the Ojibway Indians and collected by Dr. W. J. Hoffman, whose account will be found in the seventh annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

In the upper part of the glass case, on the left, are the ballads or mnemonic songs used by the Shamans in the ceremonies of the Great Medicine Society. The glass case on the left contains a tablet of birch bark relating to the traditions of the tribe. The next case contains tablets of battles and hunts. The last case contains tablets of songs for cures and for hunts, which are carefully marked, in order that they may serve as a guide to the singer.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with four rows of engraved parallel lines. A small hole made in the ivory serves for the passage of the lace or cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 6¼ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska. 48778. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of a strip of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with five rows of engraved parallel lines. A small projection is carved in the center, in which is a hole serving to pass the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 7½ inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Nulokhtologumut, Alaska. 38218. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of a cylindrical piece of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with twelve rows of engraved parallel lines. It has in the center a small projection, in which is a hole serving as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 7½ inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Big Lake, Alaska. 36637. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of a cylindrical piece of walrus-tusk ivory. Slightly curved and ornamented with eight rows of engraved parallel lines mingled with points and crosses. There is a hole in the ivory, serving as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 6½ inches; diameter, ½ inch. Eskimo of Sabotnisky, Alaska. 48966. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of a cylindrical piece of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with eleven rows of engraved parallel lines mingled with dots and circles. Length, 6½ inches; width, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Paimut, Alaska. 38011. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of a triangular piece of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with figures representing diamonds and a set of wooden plugs incrusted in the ivory and surrounded by circles. It has a cleft serving as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 5½ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Paimut, Alaska. 37188. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with engraved transverse lines, forming various figures. An eagle's head is carved on one of the ends. A small hole made in the ivory serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 5¼ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Anogogumut, Alaska. 37431. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of a flat and thin piece of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented in the center with an engraved drawing representing a human face, and on each side an engraved seal. A series of lines crossing each other are engraved on the upper edge. A small hole made in the ivory serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, ¾ inch; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Chalitmut, Alaska. 37319. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. Carved to represent a salmon. A small hole made in the button hook serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 4¾ inches; width, 1 inch. Eskimo of Nunivak Island, Alaska. 43694. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory and carved in the shape of a beaver. Ornamented with engraved circles, lines, and points. Five small pieces of lead are cemented to the ivory at intervals of about an inch. A small hole made in the lower part of the fastener serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 7 inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Sabotnisky, Alaska. 48861. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory, carved in the form of a seal. Ornamented with borders, engraved around the neck and tail. Various drawings adorn the body. A small hole made in the ivory serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 4½ inches; diameter ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Nulukhtologomut, Alaska. 38241. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Carved in walrus-tusk ivory, in the form of a seal. Ornamented with engraved circles, points, and lines. A small hole made in the ivory serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 6 inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Sabotnisky, Alaska. 48860. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Fastener for workbag.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory, carved in the shape of a lamprey A small hole made in the ivory serves as a passage for the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 6⅝ inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska. 24502. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Denticulated rattle (2).—It consists of two pieces; one long, toothed stick and, another small, smooth stick. It is used in the ceremonial dances. One end of the denticulated rod is held in the left hand; a gourd, or any other sounding object, is fixed on the other end. The long rod is rubbed from the top to the bottom, and from the bottom to the top, with the other rod held in the right hand. Length of the denticulated rod, 26 inches; length of the short rod, 12 inches. Shoshone Indians (Shoshonean stock), Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, 1876. 22026–7. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Flute.—It consists of two strips of wood, guttered and joined together by a buckskin cord, and cemented with rosin. It has six holes for the fingers, made by burning. The key is of reed. Length, 21 inches; diameter, 1⅝ inches. Shoshone (Shoshonean stock), Wind River Reservation. 153065. Collected by Emilio Granier.

Whistle.—Made of the bone of an eagle's wing. Ornamented with a wrapping of dyed quills. Length, 8 inches. Sioux Indians. 153923. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Whistle.—Made of the bone of an eagle's wing, with a strap of sea-otter skin tied to the neck of the whistle. Length, 10 inches. Sioux Indians. 153926. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Whistle.—Made of the bone of an eagle's wing. Ornamented with a wrapping of dyed quills. A buckskin strap, with white quills. Length, 7¾ inches. Sioux Indians. 153924. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Rattle.—Made of two pieces of hide, cemented together, forming a ball. The handle is strengthened by a wooden tube. A feather is cemented to the upper part of the whistle. Length, 8 inches; diameter, 3¾ inches. Sioux Indians. 153920. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Rattle.—A rod covered with buckskin, from which hang many deer hoofs, forming the timbrel. It has a feather on one side and a wide buckskin loop on the other. Length, 19 inches. Sioux Indians. 153927. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Whistle (*broken*).—Made of the bone of an eagle's wing. A buckskin strap, ornamented with white and blue quills. Length, 6¾ inches. Sioux Indians. 153925. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Flageolet.—Made of reed, covered with quills, painted. It has four holes for the fingers. A tongue placed in an oblong case produces the sound. Length, 11¾ inches; diameter, ¾ inch. Sioux Indians. 153922. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Small drum.—Made of deerskin drawn over an irregular hoop and fastened with wooden pegs which project from the whole hoop at intervals of about an inch. Diameter, 7 inches. Sioux Indians. 153921. Collected by Mrs. M. M. Hazen.

Drumstick.—Made of a straight stick of wood. The knob is of buckskin, stuffed with hair. The stick and knob are painted red. The little children use it. Length of the stick, 14¾ inches; diameter of the knob, about 1½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 22553. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Drumstick.—The knob is of hair, covered with cloth. The men use it. Length, 22 inches; diameter of the knob, 4½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 22553. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Drumstick (*Tatchi*).—The two painted with dark colors. The knob is of buckskin, stuffed with hair. Used by the children. Length of the stick, 13 inches; diameter of the knob, about 2½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 128630. Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Drumstick.—Painted with dark colors. A cloth knob, stuffed with hair, is fastened to one end of the stick. Length, 15 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 68919. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Drumstick.—Painted red. A buckskin knob, stuffed with hair and painted red and black, is tied to one end of the stick. Length, 14½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 68923. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Drumstick.—Ornamented and painted. A knob, made of buckskin stuffed with hair, is tied to the end of the stick. Length, 12½ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona. 68922. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

Drumstick.—A knob covered with buckskin is tied to the end of the stick. Length, 18 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Moki Reservation, Arizona, 1883. 68918. Collected by Col. James Stevenson.

CASE X.

Hat.—Made of spruce-pine root, finely woven, and ornamented with shells, beads, and painted drawings. Diameter, 15½ inches. Aleuts, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. 11378. Collected by Vincent Colyer.

The resemblance of these hats to those of the Chinese is remarkable.

Hunter's hat.—Made of spruce-pine roots, finely woven with cord. Painted blue, with red and blue drawings on the crown. Ornamented with shells, beads, and two plumes of walrus hair. Diameter, 16 inches. Eskimo of Kadiak Island, Alaska. 74720. Collected by William J. Fischer.

Head ornament for men.—Fine, dark network, ornamented with small pieces of haliotis shell. Indians of Pitt River (Palaihnihan stock), Round Valley department, California. 21378. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Head ornament.—Made of many small pieces of quill, painted red, and placed perpendicularly. At equal intervals there are pieces of quill with a portion of the feather on. The straps to fasten it to the head are of buckskin. Length of the quill, 2½ inches. Indians of McCloud River (Copehan stock), California, 1875. 19276. Collected by Livingston Stone.

Head ornament for men.—Fine, dark network, ornamented on one side with feathers of very bright colors. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley Reservation, California, 1874. 21333. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Curl.—Made of hairs from the tail of a horse. Ornament for men. Length, 2½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152872. Collected by James Mooney.

Shirt ornaments.—Small perfumed bag of yellow cloth, with pendants of lynx and deer tails sewed to an embroidery of beads. It is worn on the shoulders, breasts, or backs of men's and children's shirts. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152874. Collected by James Mooney.

Pin for arranging the hair.—Of wood, with a head in imitation of the "mescal" cactus, which the Kiowas eat, and is used to make the part in the hair. Length, 8 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152937. Collected by James Mooney.

Magic ornament for the head.—Made of strings of beads attached to a button of German silver. When worn on the head it serves as an amulet, and is probably used in the celebration of some secret ceremony. Length, 10 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152910. Collected by James Mooney.

Head ornament.—Made of an eagle's feather. The quill of the feather is covered with buckskin embroidered with beads, to which is attached an ornament of hide embroidered with beads, cut in a circular shape. The men wear this ornament. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152871. Collected by James Mooney.

Feather for the head.—The quill is covered with buckskin embroidered with beads, to which is attached a silver button and a string of blue beads. The men wear this ornament. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152870. Collected by James Mooney.

Garter.—Made of a ribbon, embroidered with beads, half an inch wide, with little pendants of ribbon. The men wear it just below the knee. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152866. Collected by James Mooney.

Earrings.—Beads of real "wampum," with silver ornaments and brass chains. The men wear them. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152875. Collected by James Mooney.

Warrior's helmet.—Made of a long band of elk hide, ornamented with figures painted red and black, two eagle's feathers placed on the front. The straps for securing the helmet on the head are of elk-skin cord. Width of the sash, 6⅝ inches. Klamath Indians, (Lutuamian stock), Klamath Reservation, Oregon, 1876. 24095. Collected by L. S. Dyer.

Head ornament.—Made of buckskin, ornamented with woodpeckers' feathers and white hair cut from above the feet of the deer. The straps for securing the ornament on the head are of buckskin. The men use this ornament in the dances. Length, 24 inches; width, 16 inches. Natano Indians (Athapascan stock), Hupa Valley Reservation, California, 1885. 77192. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Head ornament.—Made of a wide elk-skin sash, painted red and blue, with many feathers placed on the front. The strings which serve to fasten the ornament to the head are of cotton. The young men wear this ornament in the dances. Width of the sash, 7½ inches. Kennck Indians (Athapascan stock) Hupa Valley Reservation, California, 1885. 77191. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Brush for the head.—Made of porcupine skin. Length, 5½ inches. Piute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Nevada. 19052. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Brush for the head.—Made of fiber. The handle is of buckskin. Length, 6 inches; width, 3½ inches. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), California, 1885. 77195. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Brush for the head.—Made of a pine cone. Length, 5 inches. Tarahumara Indians, Chihuahua, Mexico, 1885. 126652. Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer.

Louse killer.—Made of four spatulate wooden strips joined together at the end. Length, 5 inches; width, ⅛ inch. Zuñi Indians, New Mexico. 41900. Collected by James Stevenson.

Brush for the head.—Made of soapwort roots. The fibers are secured with packthread and wax. Length, 5¾ inches. Ute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Owen River, California. 19718. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Brush for the head.—Made of vegetable fibers. Length, 15 inches. Ute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Utah. 12019. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Belt.—Made of hide, ornamented with deer teeth. The lower edge contains the incisors of some 230 deer, placed above each other in two rows strongly sewed to the hide. The belt is fastened to the waist by cords of very strong hide. Length, 34 inches; width, 2¾ inches. Eskimo of Fort Alexander, Alaska. 76703. Collected by J. W. Johnson.

Necklace.—Made of hide, ornamented with deer teeth. The lower border contains the incisors of 44 deer, placed above each other, and they are strongly sewed to the hide. Ten walrus teeth hang at the ends of the same number of strings of white and blue beads. At one end of the necklace there is a hide cord with a large blue bead, which serves to insert it in a loop at the other end, in order to secure it and fasten it to the neck. Length, 17½ inches; width, 1¾ inches. Eskimo of Fort Alexander, Alaska, 1886. 127647. Collected by J. W. Johnson.

Belt.—Made of hide, ornamented with transverse fringes of white and blue beads. Length, 31 inches; width, 1⅝ inches. Eskimo of Fort Alexander, Alaska, 1886. 127646. Collected by J. W. Johnson.

Woman's belt.—Made of hide, ornamented with deer teeth. The lower part contains the incisors of 51 deer, placed above each other, and strongly sewed to the hide. Length, 26 inches; width, 1¼ inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Alaska. 48690. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bow for the hair.—Made of a rod curved in the shape of a bow. Used by the Moki maidens. Length, 7⅜ inches; width, 7⅜ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona, 1876. 22539. Collected by O. D. Wheeler.

The Moki maidens use this characteristic ornament in dressing their hair, inserted in the hair, and placed in such a way that it presents the appearance of two large ears or wings on both sides of the head.

Ornament for the head.—Made of a strip of wood bent in the shape of a bow. Used by the Moki maidens. Length, 11½ inches; width, 11 inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona, 1876. 41916. Collected by O. D. Wheeler.

Ornament for the head.—Made of a strip of wood bent in the shape of a bow. Used by the Moki maidens. Length, 9 inches; width, 12⅜ inches, Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona, 1876. 22541. Collected by O. D. Wheeler.

Curler.—Rod bent in the shape of a yoke. Used by the Moki women. Length, 5½ inches; width, 3⅜ inches. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), New Mexico. 9546. Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer.

Ornament for the head.—Two flat rectangles of wood, with the borders painted black. Used by the women to bind the hair above the ears. Length, 4⅛ inches; width, 2⅜ inches. Zuñi Indians (Zuñian stock), New Mexico. 69406. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Toilet bag.—Made of hide, embroidered with beads, with a fringe of twisted buckskin cords. Length, 9 inches; width, 4 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152889 (a). Collected by James Mooney.

These bags serve to hold paint, mirrors, combs, "mescal," feathers, jewels, savings, etc.

Fire bag.—Made of hide, with bead embroidery. On the side it has a hand embroidered in red beads on a background of blue beads. Length, 4⅞ inches; width, 4¼ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowa stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152890. Collected by James Mooney.

The "fire bags" are worn suspended from the waist. They contain the flint, steel, and tinder for striking fire.

Woman's belt.—Wide hide band ornamented with stamped figures, beads, and buttons of German silver, on a background of red ribbon. Brass buckle. Length, 40⅜ inches; width, 2½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152867. Collected by James Mooney.

Maiden's belt.—Made of tanned hide, ornamented with large buttons of German silver. The cases for the knife and awl and the bag for perfumes, etc., are attached to the belt. Length, 29 inches; width, 2 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152869. Collected by James Mooney.

Brooch.—It consists of two buckskin loops embroidered with beads, united by a cord, having buttons of German silver in the center. It is used for fastening the blanket to the body. Diameter, 2 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152881 (b). Collected by James Mooney.

Perfumery bag for maiden.—Made of beaded hide, ornamented with metal hoops. Used for holding aromatic plants. It is worn suspended from the belt. Length, 5⅛ inches; width, 3⅛ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152886. Collected by James Mooney.

Maiden's necklace.—Buckskin thong, with beads. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152864. Collected by James Mooney.

Necklace.—Made of white glass beads (imitation of the old "wampum"), with beads and pieces of hide at intervals. A ribbon embroidered with beads hangs from either end. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152863. Collected by James Mooney.

Head ornament for men.—It consists of a circular piece of hide, with a button of German silver in the center, surrounded by an embroidery of beads, and pendants of ribbons of bright colors. Diameter, 1¾ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152873 (c). Collected by James Mooney.

Head ornament for men.—It consists of four strings of beads, fastened by a silver button to a small piece of sea-otter skin. These ornaments are sometimes consecrated, and a religious meaning is given to them. Length, 13 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152873 (b). Collected by James Mooney.

Head ornament for men.—Ring of white beads, from which hang a small piece of sea-otter skin, a silver button, and many ribbons and blue beads. Length, 13 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152873 (a). Collected by James Mooney.

Necklace and war whistle.—Necklace of beads, from which hang three united feathers and a war whistle made of the bone of an eagle's wing. The whistles made of eagles' bones are the war trumpets of the Kiowas. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152862. Collected by James Mooney.

Man's necklace.—It consists of a hide cord with beads, small pieces of lead, brass, and iron, to which are attached an iron ring and a cloth bag with perfumes. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152865. Collected by James Mooney.

Ornament for blankets.—It consists of four circular pieces of hide embroidered with beads, joined together by four little strips of the same material, ornamented in the same manner. Length, 61 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152835. Collected by James Mooney.

These ornaments are used for decorating the front borders of the blankets. The beadwork displays great skill.

Ornament for blankets.—Made of four circular pieces of buckskin, embroidered with beads, joined together by four little strips of the same material, ornamented in the same manner. It is sewed to the border all around the blanket. Length, 28 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152888. Collected by James Mooney.

Strips for garters.—Of buckskin, with embroidery of beads. Length, 26 inches; width 3¼ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152834 (c). Collected by James Mooney.

These strips are sewed, as an ornament, to the men's garters. This is a remarkable specimen of beadwork.

Ornament for blankets.—Made of four circular pieces of buckskin, joined together by strips of the same material. The whole ornament is decorated with beads, bells, and ribbons. Length, 33 inches. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152813. Collected by James Mooney.

Bracelets (3).—Very primitive specimen. Made of two twisted copper wires. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska, 1891. 153197–8–9. Collected by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. N.

Bracelets (3).—Native manufacture. Made of twisted brass wire. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska, 1891. 153200 (a). Collected by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. N.

Bracelet.—Made of a flat, plain strip of brass. Native manufacture. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska, 1891. 153200 (b). Collected by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. N.

Bracelet.—Native manufacture. Made of strips of brass, with chiseled ornaments. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska, 1891. 153200 (c). Collected by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. N.

Bracelet.—Native manufacture. Made of thick copper wire, without ornaments. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska, 1891. 153196. Collected by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. N.

Bracelets (2).—Native manufacture. Made of a strong strip of copper. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska, 1891. Collected by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U. S. N.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin, forged with the hammer. Ornamented with engraved totemic drawings. Without clasp. Width, 1¼ inch. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 20251. Collected by James G. Swan.

The Haida Indians are the most practiced silversmiths of the northwest coast.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin, forged with a hammer. Without ornaments and without clasp. Width, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska. 19545. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin, and ornamented with the totemic drawing of the bear. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 20251. Collected by James G. Swan.

The Haida Indians are the best sculptors and the most expert silversmiths of the coast.

Napkin ring.—Made of silver, with the head and wings of the American eagle engraved on it. Diameter, 1½ inches; width, 1⅝ inches. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 20257. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin, forged with the hammer. Ornamented with engraved totemic drawings. Fastened around the wrist with a clasp. Width, 1⅝ inches. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska. 19532. Collected by James G. Swan.

The silver bracelets have replaced those of iron, copper, bone, and shell, which the Indians of the northwest coast formerly used.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin; ornamented with the totemic drawings of the bear. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 20251. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bracelet.—Made of copper with incrusted shells. Width, ⅝ inch. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Fort Wrangel, Alaska. 19529. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin, forged with the hammer. Ornamented with totemic engravings. Secured around the wrist by a clasp. Width, ⅜ inch. T'lingit Indians (Koluschan stock), Alaska. 19541. Collected by James G. Swan.

Bracelet.—Made of a silver coin, forged with the hammer. Ornamented with totemic engravings. Secured around the wrist by a clasp. 21603. Collected by Dr. J. B. White, U. S. A.

Smoking set.—It is composed of four pieces: Pipe with a long wooden stem, engraved and painted, and a catlinite bowl; a buckskin tobacco bag, magnificently ornamented with embroidery of beads and with buckskin fringes dyed yellow; a buckskin bag, containing the flint and a piece of tinder, and a pricker (for cleaning the pipe), which is placed in a case embroidered with beads, and which, together with the tinder bag, is tied to a belt. Sioux Indians, Dakota. 8481, 131327-8. Collected by J. P. Kimball and Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

Gloves.—Made of buckskin, stuffed and lined with cloth, and ornamented with embroidery of beads. Length, 10¾ inches; width, 5 inches. Sioux Indians, Devils Lake Reservation, Dakota. 23741. Collected by Paul Beckwith.

Tobacco bag.—Made of buckskin and ornamented with bead embroidery. Length, 7⅜ inches; width, 3⅞ inches. Yankton Indians (Siouan stock), Yankton Reservation, Dakota. 8393. Collected by F. W. McGuire.

Bag.—Made of buckskin, ornamented with bead embroidery and buckskin fringes. Length, 16 inches; width, 6½ inches. Sioux Indians, Devils Lake Reservation, Dakota. 23717. Collected by Paul Beckwith.

Purse.—Made of buckskin, ornamented with bead embroidery and tin rings. Length, 3½ inches; width, 3¼ inches. Sioux Indians. 113348. Collected by Mrs. A. C. Jackson.

Ornament for the ankle.—Made of the skin of the American skunk, tanned, and ornamented on the inside with sacred red painting. Used by the medicine men. Length, 10 inches; width, 4 inches. Ojibwa Indians (Algonkian stock), White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, 1891. 153026. Collected by Dr. W. J. Hoffman.

Magic purse for maidens.—A weasel skin. Ojibwa Indians (Algonkian stock), White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, 1891. 153047. Collected by Dr. W. J. Hoffman.

Armlet.—Made of hide. It is worn just above the elbow. Used only by the medicine men. Length, 36 inches; width, 2½ inches. Ojibwa Indians (Algonkian stock), White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, 1891. 153027 (b). Collected by Dr. W. J. Hoffman.

Armlet.—A strip of red flannel; it is worn just above the elbow. Used only by the medicine men. Length, 54 inches; width, 2½ inches. Ojibwa Indians (Algonkian stock), White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, 1891. 153027 (a). Collected by Dr. W. J. Hoffman.

Purse.—Embroidered with brass; made of red flannel. The front and back of the purse are ornamented with bead embroidery, forming beautiful figures. The sides are trimmed with bright blue and green ribbons. On the edges are sewed bands of beads, from which hang small tassels of twisted yarn. Length, 16 inches; width, 11½ inches. Chippewa Indians (Algonkian stock), White River Reservation, Minnesota. 129889. Collected by Lieut. H. M. Creel, U. S. A.

This purse belonged to Wild Goose, a Chippewa chief. The Chippewas are celebrated for their skill in bead embroidery.

Case XI.

Fishing line.—Made of the stem of the Alga marina gigantea. The stem is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, and greatly resembles a grapevine stem. It is very tender, and breaks easily when dry, but when soaked in water it increases greatly in volume and becomes extremely tough. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, 1883. 88869. Collected by James G. Swan.

The Alga marina gigantea grows in the water at the depth of 3 to 30 fathoms. (A fathom is equal to 6 feet.) Near the root it is about ¼ inch in diameter, and is very strong. As it grows it expands and grows hollow from about half of its height. At the end it has a large, hollow bulb, from which issue long, narrow leaves. The Indians cut this plant with a knife made in the shape of a V, at the end in which the cutting edge is fixed. This implement is placed over the plant, and is allowed to slide to the bottom. By drawing hard on the cord which holds it the plant is cut near the root. The hard part of the stem is the only part that is used for fishing lines. Bottles for holding oil are made of the bulb.

Lasso.—Made of light and chestnut buffalo hair. Thickness, about ⅛ inch. Comanche Indians (Shoshonean stock), Fort Cobb, Indian Territory. 6922 (b). Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer.

Lasso.—Made of braided buffalo hair. Thickness, about ⅛ inch. Comanche Indians (Shoshonean stock), Fort Cobb, Indian Territory. 6922 (a). Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer.

Lasso.—Four strips of hide plaited in a round form. Articles for trading transactions. Indians of Round Valley Reservation, California, 1889. 131150. Collected by A. J. Purcell.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. Ornamented with several bands of parallel lines engraved around it. It has a ball carved on the end of the handle. Length, 9¼ inches; width, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Paimut, Alaska. 38378. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. The handle is ornamented with two sets of engraved circles, between which there is a figure resembling an X. On the end of the handle there are two balls, one above the other. Length, 6½ inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Cape Vancouver, Alaska. 37751. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. The handle is ornamented with engraved figures of a shape resembling a diamond, and with many circles and crosses. The head of a fish is carved on the end of the handle. Length, 7 inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Alaska. 24451. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. Ornamented with lines engraved from the top to the bottom, extending to within 3 inches of the point. Length, 9 inches; width, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Norton Sound, Alaska. 33257. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. The end of the handle represents a fish, near which it has a set of parallel lines, engraved around it, and many short vertical lines, and among them many signs or figures of the form of an X. Length, 8½ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Paimut, Alaska. 37988. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. The handle is ornamented with four sets of parallel lines engraved around it and diagonals over them and other short perpendicular lines at the point. The end of the handle has the shape of the tail of a fish. Length, 8 inches; diameter, ½ inch. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Alaska. 24449. Collected by Lucien M. Turner.

Awl.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. The handle is ornamented with a series of parallel lines engraved around it. An ivory chain hangs from the end of the handle. A part of the last link of the chain is carved in the form of the tail of a fish. Length, 9 inches; diameter, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Lower Kuskoquwim, Alaska. 36631. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—The point is of iron, the handle is of walrus-tusk ivory, carved in the form of a fish. Tufts of hair are fixed in some holes bored in the back of the fish. Length of the handle, 2¾ inches; length of the blade, 3¼ inches. Eskimo of Cape Vancouver, Alaska. 37304. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—The point is of iron. The handle is of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with three sets of engraved borders. On the end of the handle are two ornaments, placed one above the other; the first is of the shape of the spindle, and the second of that of a ball, ornamented with a great number of dots. Length of the handle, 3½ inches; length of the blade, 3¾ inches. Eskimo of Chalitmut, Alaska. 37621. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—The blade is of iron. The handle is of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with engraved lines, borders, and dots. A chain curved out of ivory hangs from the end of the handle of the awl. Length of the handle, 2½ inches; length of the point, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Chalitmut, Alaska. 37752. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Awl.—The point is of iron. The handle is of walrus-tusk ivory, carved to represent a fish, ornamented with engraved borders, dots, and lines. Length of the handle, 3¾ inches; length of the point, 3½ inches. Eskimo of Nulokhtologomute, Alaska. 38385. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Stone hammer.—The head is round; the handle a sapling, covered with hide. The head has a hole bored in it, in which the handle is inserted. It is used for pounding meat, breaking bones, driving tent pins, etc. Length, 13 to 15½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152996. Collected by James Mooney.

Pestle.—Used for pounding meat which has been dried in the sun until it is in a condition to be pulverized. This pestle is placed in a hide case. Length, 5¼ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 153001. Collected by James Mooney.

Hammer.—The head is of wood; the handle is of hide. It is used for breaking bones, pounding wild cherries, etc. Length of the head, 5 inches; length of the handle, 5¾ inches. Cheyenne Indians (Algonkian stock), Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152812. Collected by James Mooney.

Barbed harpoon and sheath.—The shaft is of wood, and is joined to the foreshaft, which is of bone, by a fastening of cord of sinew. The dart is inserted in the bone, and has two barbs cut at the point. The sheath is composed of two excavated pieces of wood, fastened together by a cord of sinew. Length of the harpoon, 13 inches; length of the sheath, 4½ inches. Eskimo of Ugashik, Alaska, 1885. 127763. Collected by William J. Fisher.

Spear points (4) and sheath.—The shafts are of wood. The blades are of iron, inserted in the handle, and secured by whalebone fastenings. The sheath is of hide. Length, from 15 to 18 inches. Eskimo of Port Clarence, Alaska. 46078. Collected by Dr. W. H. Dall.

It is used for killing whales, walrus, etc., after they have been wounded and caught, and also as a dagger.

Dagger and sheath.—The handle is of wood, with a hilt made of a piece of stag horn, which is fastened to the handle with a ligature of hide and sinew. The blade is of copper, and is inserted in the hilt and secured by a rivet. The sheath is composed of two hollow pieces of wood, fastened strongly together by a sewing of seal skin. Length of the dagger, 10½ inches; length of the sheath, 7⅞ inches. Eskimo of Nunivak Island, Alaska. 16356. Collected by Dr. W. H. Dall.

Dagger and sheath.—The upper part of the handle is of wood, the lower is of stag horn. The blade is of iron and is secured by a rivet. The sheath is composed of two pieces of excavated wood, strongly fastened together by a hide sewing. Length of the handle, 9⅝ inches; length of the blade, 2⅝ inches. Eskimo of Nunivak Island, Alaska. 16360. Collected by Dr. W. H. Dall.

Spectacles.—Made of spruce pine painted red, and the ends rubbed with graphite. The eyepieces are separate and are oval and concave, and have horizontal slits to look through. Ornamented with white and red beads. Length, 7¼ inches; width, 2 inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Alaska. 24339. Collected by L. M. Turner.

The natives use these "goggles" to guard against the blindness produced by the snow and against the ophthalmia caused by the reflection of the sun on the mist which rises from the snow during thaws.

Spectacles.—Made of light wood. They are of a very convex shape, and have no visor. The holes for the eyes are very large, and are probably arranged for placing in them dark-colored lenses. Length, 5⅛ inches; width, 2 inches. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63269. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Spectacles.—Made of light wood, without a visor. They have a cavity for the nose toward the top and toward the bottom, in order that the apparatus may be used indiscriminately on either side. A simple horizontal cut serves for both eyes; they have no fastening. Length, 5¼ inches; width, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Norton Bay, Alaska. 44329. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Spectacles.—A broad visor characterizes this apparatus. The orifices for sight were at first separate, but the wood having split, the two halves are joined together by little pegs. The spectacles are of a graceful shape, which permits their being well adjusted to the nose and the cheeks. Length, 6 inches; width, 2¼ inches. Eskimo of Sledge Island, Alaska. 45075. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Spectacles.—Made of damaged wood, covered with a double strip of canvas, to which are glued little pieces of glass placed in such a way that they come in front of the eyeholes in the wood. Length, 8 inches; width, 3 inches. Eskimo of Diomede Island, Alaska. 63626. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Spectacles.—Made of wood; a sphere, without a visor. The eyeholes are cut in the exact shape of the eye. A rough, nose-shaped bridge is glued to the outside, and there is a slight cavity on the inside for the nose. Length, 6¾ inches; width, 2 inches. Eskimo of Sabotnisky, Alaska. 48996. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Spectacles.—Made of spruce pine. This apparatus is characterized by a narrow visor, an elliptical hole for the two eyes, and a cavity for the nose. Secured by hide strips. Crude specimen. Length, 6¼ inches; width, 1½ inches. Eskimo of the Lower Yukon, Alaska. 38704. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Sheathes for knives (2).—One is of tanned leather; the other of rawhide. The men use them. Length, 19½ inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152977. Collected by James Mooney.

Cases for knives.—Made of tanned leather ornamented with brass-headed tacks. The men use them. Length, 10, 13, and 16 inches. Kiowa Indians (Kiowan stock), Kiowa Reservation, Indian Territory, 1891. 152891. Collected by James Mooney.

Needlecase.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. A small chain made of the same material hangs from the end. Length, 9 inches. Eskimo of Cape Darby, Alaska. 44173. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Needlecase.—It consists of a copper tube, through which passes a strip of hide in which the needles are stuck. A small chain made of ivory hangs from the end. Length, 16 inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Norton Sound, Alaska. 24467. Collected by L. M. Turner.

Needlecase.—It consists of a tube of walrus-tusk ivory, through which passes a strip of hide in which the needles are stuck. Two ivory pendants hang from each end of the strip of hide. Length, 16 inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Norton Sound, Alaska. 24493. Collected by L. M. Turner.

Thimble and needles.—The thimble is of walrus skin, and is used on the thumb. The needles are of ivory, and have eyes made in the same way as the needles among civilized nations. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89395. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Needlecases (2).—Made of tubes of walrus-tusk ivory, through which pass folded strips of hide in which the needles are stuck. The tubes have ornaments of blue beads. Length, 8 inches; diameter, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Mackenzie River, British America. 2088. Collected by R. McFarlane.

Needlecase.—Made of a tube of carved ivory, through which passes a strip of hide in which the needles are stock. From each end of the strip of hide hang two knife-shaped pieces of ivory, which are used for creasing the soles of the boots. Length, 12 inches. Eskimo of St. Michaels Island, Norton Sound, Alaska. 24494. Collected by L. M. Turner.

Trinket box.—A small oval box, carved out of wood. The hinges and the fastening are of rawhide. Length, 4 inches; width, 1¼ inches. Eskimo of Cape Nome, Alaska. 45348. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Trinket box.—Carved out of wood and ornamented with inlays of ivory. Length, 4½ inches; width, 2 inches. Eskimo of Nunivak Island, Alaska. 43878. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Trinket box.—Made of wood. The box and the lid are carved in the shape of a walrus. There are ornaments of incrusted blue beads on the lid. Length, 7 inches; width, 2½ inches. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63267. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Trinket box.—Carved in wood in the shape of a human head. Ornamented with white glass and ivory beads. The upper part is painted red and the lower black. Diameter, 3 inches. Eskimo of Kushunuk, Alaska. 36280. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Trinket box.—The top and bottom are carved out of wood. The sides are of birch bark. Length, 3 inches; width, 1½ inches. Eskimo of Chalimut, Alaska. 36279. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Box for keeping spear and harpoon points.—The entire box is made of a single piece of wood, carved in the shape of a boat. Length, 9¾ inches; width, 2½ inches. Eskimo of Nunivak Island, Alaska. 58253. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Box.—Made of a single piece of wood, carved in the shape of a walrus. It is used for keeping harpoon points. Length, 9½ inches; width, 2½ inches. Eskimo of Cape Nome, Alaska. 44458. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Case for fancywork.—Made of a single piece of wood, painted red, and ornamented with engravings. Grooved lid. Length, 7¼ inches; width, 1¾ inches. Eskimo of Cape Nome, Alaska. 45514. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Rabbit clubs.—They consist of a curved branch or a flat strip of wood, worked from a branch, resembling the boomerang, and are used for killing rabbits and other game. The rough sort consists in a branch naturally curved, and there are all grades from this to the flat painted club with a worked hand grip. Moki and Zuñi Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. 69202-446-508-525, 41980, and 84258. Collected by James Stevenson and Victor Mindeleff.

Slings (5).—They consist of a piece of tanned hide folded equally, and having for cords strips of leather. They are used for killing small game. Indians of California and New Mexico.

Slings (4).—Of the same kind as the preceding. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63256-515 and 46016-17. Collected by E. W. Nelson and Dr. W. H. Dall.

Bird bolas.—Composed of 4 oval pieces of wood, attached to short strips of hide joined together at the ends. They are used for hunting waterfowl. The balls are thrown at the flock of birds when they fly up, and some of them are struck and knocked down by the implement. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63259. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bird bolas.—They consist of eight pieces of ivory carved in the shape of the heads of various animals. The balls are attached to each other by long strips of hide. This implement is used for hunting waterfowl, throwing them at the flock of birds when they fly up, so that some of them are struck and knocked down. Eskimo of Point Hope. 63815. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bird bolas.—They consist of four pieces of wood carved in the shape of an egg, attached to a bunch of quills by long cords of sinew. They are used for hunting waterfowl. The balls are thrown at the flock of birds as they take flight, and some of them are entangled and brought to the ground. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63258. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bird bolas.—They consist of four pieces of bone of about the size of a hen's egg, attached to four braids of cord made of sinew. They are used for hunting waterfowl. The apparatus is thrown at the flock of birds as they take flight, and some of them are entangled and brought to the ground. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63262. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Bird bolas.—They consist of four walrus teeth, attached to each other by long cords. They are used for hunting water hens. The projectile is hurled at the flock of birds as they take flight, and some of them fall to the ground entangled by the apparatus. Eskimo of Shaktolik, Alaska. 38104. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Club for killing sea otters.—Carved in the form of the animal itself. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88828. Collected by James G. Swan.

Club for killing seals.—Carved in the shape of a walrus. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88824. Collected by James G. Swan.

Club for killing seals.—Carved in the shape of a walrus. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 88980. Collected by James G. Swan.

Block.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. It is used for handling the cords of the sails of the boats. Length, 1½ inches; width, ⅞ inch. Eskimo of Sledge Island, Alaska. 44753. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Block.—Made of very bright walrus-tusk ivory. It is used for handling the cords of the sails of the boats. Length, 1¾ inches; width, ⅞ inch. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 63370. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Detacher, or disentangler.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. It is used for facilitating the handling of cords of the harpoon. Length, 1⅞ inches; width, ⅝ inch. Eskimo of Kushunuk, Alaska. 37053. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Disentangler.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. It is used for facilitating the handling of the cords of the harpoon. Length, 1¾ inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Sabotnisky, Alaska. 49009. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Disentangler.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. One end is carved in the shape of the head of a bear. It is used for facilitating the management of the cords of the harpoon. Length, 1¾ inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Askinuk, Alaska. 37056. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Disentangler.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory. It is used for facilitating the management of the cords of the harpoon when they become tangled or twisted, or when it is desired to change the harpoon-head. Length, 2 inches; width, ⅞ inch. Eskimo of Chalitmut, Alaska. 38006. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Guide.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory, ornamented with engraved circles. It is used for preventing the two cords of the line from becoming entangled. Length, 1⅛ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Kushunuk, Alaska. 37087. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Guide.—Made of walrus-tusk ivory, carved in the form of a bear. It is used for preventing the two cords of the line from becoming entangled. Length, 1⅛ inches; width, ½ inch. Eskimo of Paimut, Alaska. 37218. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Seal drag.—Composed of a hide strap, attached to a handle of walrus-tusk ivory, on which two seals' heads are carved. It is used for towing the dead seals. Length, 8 inches. Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. 33663. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Seal drag.—Composed of hide cord, attached to a handle of walrus-tusk ivory. Just at the end the handle has a hole to pass the strap through. It is used for towing the dead seals. Length, 14½ inches. Eskimo of Point Barrow, Alaska. 89469. Collected by Lieut. P. H. Ray, U. S. A.

Seal drag.—Composed of a hide strap, attached to a handle of walrus-tusk ivory, carved in the shape of a seal's head. It is used for towing the dead seals. Length, 14 inches. Eskimo of Cape Darby, Alaska. 44153. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Seal drag.—Composed of a hide strap, attached to a handle of ivory carved in the form of a seal. It is used for towing the dead seals. Length, 11 inches. Eskimo of Cape Nome, Alaska. 44579–80. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Hook for workbag.—A small piece of walrus-tusk ivory, with ornaments, at intervals of about an inch, of five small pieces of wood set into the ivory with engraved circles around them. A small hole in the ivory serves to give passage to the cord with which the bag is closed. Length, 5½ inches; width, ¾ inch. Eskimo of Chalitmut, Alaska. 37616. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Baskets.—Made of strips of spruce-pine root, dyed vine and fern stalks. These baskets are a magnificent demonstration of the dexterity in weaving and of the artistic skill of the Indians of the northwest coast of North America. Makah Indians (Wakashan stock), Washington. Collected by Lieut. F. W. Ring, U. S. A.

Braided baskets.—Not finished; showing the process of braiding; the twigs dyed by the Indians and used in the manufacture of basket work. Moki Indians, Arizona. 128711. Collected by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson.

Woven, twisted, and braided basket work.—Baskets in a state of elaboration, displaying the method of making the three principal kinds of coiled basketry.

Materials for the manufacture of baskets.—Exhibit of the elaboration of the basket, from the raw material to its complete form; the implements used by the basket makers; baskets in various stages of elaboration, and coiled baskets. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona. Collected by James Stevenson.

Basket of birch bark.—Fancy embroidery, with dyed quills. Micmac Indians (Algonkian stock), Nova Scotia. Collected by R. B. Hough.

Basket work.—Twined sieves and winnowing trays of the southwest of the United States. Ute Indians (Shoshonean stock), Utah and Nevada. Collected by Maj. J. W. Powell.

Double wallets.—Made of grass, neatly trimmed and festooned with thick braid; ornamented with colored wools. Aleut Indians (Eskimauan stock), Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Collected by Dr. W. H. Dall.

Belt-weaver's equipment.—The cotton is stretched on a bed of sand, and is vigorously beaten with a flexible rod to card it; it is spun very fine with a spindle, and is used for the manufacture of belts, blankets, etc., of superior quality. Moki Indians (Shoshonean stock), Arizona. Collected by James Stevenson.

Apparatus for comminuting cedar bark.—Consisting of a breaking frame, an implement for comminuting the bark, and a woman's skirt.

The giant cedar (Thuja gigantea) grows along the whole Pacific Coast of North America, and in southeast Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. The development of all the industries among the natives of the countries mentioned is due to the wood and bark of this tree.

The bark is torn from the tree in pieces, as is done by our tan-bark gatherers, with the rib bone of a deer, to which implement is given the name of "bark stripper." One side of this implement is used for marking and splitting the sections and the other for severing the piece from the trunk.

The comminuted bark is used for manufacturing stuffs for petticoats and other articles. It is prepared by putting a strip of inside bark in the wooden frame, No. 127868, and it is broken to pieces with a wooden or bone implement. The bark is then softened by rubbing it between the hands. Usually, packages or bundles are made of it, and it is sold by weight. It is used for clothes, mattresses, etc.

Ornaments for petticoats.—Made of long strips of frayed cedar bark, united by a cord, and with a cotton fringe at the bottom. Length, 17 inches. Quinaielt Indians (Salishan stock), Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory, 1887. 127867. Collected by Charles Willoughby.

Equipment of weaver of rush mats.—Consisting of rushes, needles, bark fiber, and creasers for flattening the seams. Quinaielt Indians (Salishan stock), Chehalis County, Washington Territory, 1887. 127842-52-73. Collected by Charles Willoughby.

Models and photographs.—Showing the processes employed by the Navajo Indians of Arizona for tanning skins. 129436. Collected by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.

Tanned buckskin.—Showing the result of the processes employed for tanning skins in the southwest of the United States. Navajo Indians (Athapascan stock), New Mexico. 9548. Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer.

Navajo shoemaker's utensils.—Consisting of needles, awls, specimens of sewing and of finished shoes, and the published description. (Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 1888, p. 131.) Navajo Indians (Athapascan stock), Arizona. 128112-16. Collected by A. M. Stephen.

Gatherers of cactus fruit.—Nippers, hooks, holders, and cutters for gathering the fruit of the cactus (chumbo fig). Indians of Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. 9971, 22535, and 126577. Collected by James Stevenson and Edward Palmer.

Hoes of mussel shells.—These primitive agricultural implements were found in the hands of a band of Yacqui Indians, at the mouth of the Yacqui River, in Sonora, Mexico. 129845. Collected by Edward Palmer.

EXHIBIT OUTSIDE OF THE CASES.

Kiowa Indian woman (figure of a woman).—Algonkian stock. Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Modeled by Theodore A. Mills. The dress was collected by James Mooney.

Kiowa Indian warrior (figure of a man).—Algonkian stock. Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Modeled by Theodore A. Mills. The dress was collected by James Mooney.

Sioux Indian woman (female figure).—Siouan stock. Missouri River. Modeled by U. S. G. Dunbar.

Sioux Indian warrior (male figure).—Siouan stock. Missouri River. Modeled by Theodore A. Mills. The dress belonged to Red Cloud, a celebrated chief, and was collected by Lieut. G. A. Warren, U. S. N.

Zuñi Indian (male figure).—Zuñian stock. New Mexico. The head was modeled from life by Clark Mills. The dress was collected by James Stevenson.

Eskimo man.—Reindeer coat and pants, trimmed with white skins. Seal-skin boots and bearskin gloves. Eskimo (Eskimauan stock), Prince William's Land. Collected by Capt. C. F. Hall.

Photographs of Indians.—Representing 85 different tribes of the majority of the stocks still in existence. This magnificent series of 1,300 photographs is the result of the work of many years of collection by the United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Ethnology, and supplements, with the aid of the photography, the famous galleries of Indian portraits, painted by George Catlin and Stanley. A portion of this collection forms a section in the Northeast Saloon. Exhibited by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

Lithographs of celebrated Indians.—This series of 130 lithographs is taken from MacKenney and Hall's Indian Tribes. These pictures form a section in the large saloon. Exhibited by the National Museum.

Reed wigwam.—These wigwams are constructed by erecting a number of uprights in a circle, and inclining them until they meet at the extremities, which are fastened together by strong ligatures of bark fiber. Above the uprights are placed many horizontal layers of small saplings, which are covered with rushes attached to other layers of saplings smaller than the first, and which are tied together by cords on the inside. The horizontal layers leave an opening between two uprights, which serves as an entrance, and which is closed by a door of elk hide. The chimney is constructed in such a way that the wind can not drive back the smoke. The fireplace is in the center and the beds are around the sides of the wigwam upon an earthen bank. Piute Indians, Nevada. 19027. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Eskimo seal hunter in his skin boat.—The boat (kyak) is built with great care. The frame is of wood, over which is stretched a seal skin saturated with oil. There is a hollow space in the deck, with a raised border, and in this the hunter seats himself, dressed in an inner coat of skins and an outer one made of the intestines of the walrus, thoroughly waterproof, and carrying a short paddle. As a projectile, he has a harpoon, with the shafts used in hurling it, cord, and buoy, which he keeps fastened to the boat until the moment arrives when he has to make use of them. This "kyak" is an extremely unsteady and light boat, but the Eskimo is capable of undertaking any navigation whatever when embarked in it. Eskimo of St. Michaels, Norton Sound, Alaska. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Canoe of birch bark.—Manned by two Algonkian Indians, occupied in fishing with the harpoon. They wear dresses of buckskin, with painted figures imitating embroidery. In fishing with the harpoon it is necessary that a fisherman should guide the canoe in accordance with the orders of the one who handles the harpoon. The canoe is made of a large piece of birch bark, attached to a wooden frame; the seams and holes are calked with spruce-pine rosin. These canoes are very light and of a graceful form. Two men can carry one of them on their shoulders for a stretch of many miles, which they do at rapids.

The canoe exhibited was constructed by the Algonkian Indians of Canada.

Cradle.—A wooden frame bent in an oval form, having the ends tied with diagonal ligatures of bark fiber. A mattress and blanket of pounded bark fiber are attached to the frame by a fringe of woven wool. The hood for the protection of the head of the infant is a willow texture. Mojave Indians (Yuman stock), Colorado. 152489. Collected by Geo. A. Allen.

Cradle.—Frame made of walnut staves, in the shape of a crutch, having the ends ornamented with brass-headed nails. The cover is of buckskin, ornamented with a great profusion of white and colored beads and with ribbons. Arapahoe Indians (Algonkian stock). Collected by Capt. R. H. Pratt.

Cradle.—Made of willow switches, in the form of a shoe. A light half basket of willow switches serves as a parasol to it. Hupa Indians (Athapascan stock), California. Collected by Stephen Powers.

Cradle.—The frame is a piece of wood bent in an oval shape, supported by transverse bars. The bottom of the cradle is composed of twenty-one wooden rods fastened to the frame between the thick bars by thread made of sinew. The hood is of hide covered with calico. The bed articles consist of two mattresses of cotton, placed on a thin sheet of tin. The infant is supported by bolsters made of woven belts. The cradle has two arches to protect the infant's head and a transverse piece of wood to support the feet. Length, 3 feet. Wichita Indians (Caddoan stock). 152944. Collected by James Mooney.

Cradle.—Made in the form of a boat, out of a hollowed cedar trunk. It has a handle at one end. The bed is composed of pounded cedar fiber; the counterpane is of woven cedar bark. Inside of the cradle there is a wooden model of an infant, showing the process for flattening the head with a special apparatus, which is also seen in the cradle. Indians of Oregon. 2574. Collected by George Catlin.

Helmet.—Crowned with a sculptured beaver. The figures painted on both sides represent sheets of copper, emblems of fortune and power. Skedan Indians, British Columbia. 89035. Collected by James G. Swan.

Helmet.—Carved in wood in the form of a bear and painted. The teeth and tongue are imitated with sheets of copper. It is worn on the head in the dances. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 89144. Collected by James G. Swan.

Helmet.—Carved in wood in the form of a fish and painted. The lips are of copper. This helmet is used in the dances. Haida Indians (Skittagetan stock), British Columbia. 89054. Collected by James G. Swan.

Mask.—Imitating a fabulous marine monster. Made of pieces of wood cut with an adze and painted. Used by the actors in the ceremonies called "dances." Maka Indians (Wakashan stock), British Columbia. 23949. Collected by James G. Swan.

Wooden figure.—Of cedar, painted. Indians of the northwest coast. Collected by James G. Swan.

Totem post (model).—Carved out of a cedar trunk. The sculptured figures are painted in bright colors. Model of the "totem post" which is erected in front of the houses of all the chief men of the tribe. Indians of Bella-Bella, British Columbia. 74743. Collected by James G. Swan.

Sculptured totem post (model).—Of cedar, painted. The sculpture of this trunk may have been made in commemoration of some entirely mythological event, or, as is commonly said in heraldry, to show the genealogy of the family before whose dwelling the pillar was erected. Some of these pillars are of great dimensions, and are beautifully carved, by dint of great labor. Indians of Bella-Bella, British Columbia. 74744. Collected by James G. Swan.

Council house.—The wood which is used for these structures is the giant cedar; they are built with great care, by the combined efforts of many laborers; usually the whole village lends its cooperation. The erection of the first upright is always an occasion for holding great festivities. The front is ornamented with paintings representing some legendary date and that of the inauguration. Indians of British Columbia. Collected by James G. Swan.

Snowshoes.—Bent sole, raised at the point; three transverse bars; netting of fine thread of twisted sinew; middle portion of thick seal-skin straps, interwoven. Length, 59 inches. Eskimo of the Yukon River, Alaska. 49099. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Snowshoes.—Oval and curved wooden sole, with two wooden braces which cross the shoe and are rabbeted into the sides, dividing the shoe into three equal parts. The network is of fine rawhide. A small strap serves to tie it on. Length, 32½ inches; width, 28 inches. Eskimo of Ungava Bay, Labrador. 90149. Collected by Lucien Turner.

Snowshoes.—Oval and curved wooden sole, strengthened by a toe piece and two transverse braces. The network is a texture of fine rawhide. The straps are of hide, embroidered with painted quills. This kind of snowshoe is used by the experienced Canadians. Quebec, Canada. 24788. Collected by G. R. Renfrew.

Snowshoes.—Curved sole, raised at the point; three transverse braces. Strap of fine thread of twisted sinew. Network of thick seal-skin straps, interwoven. Length, 59 inches. Eskimo of the Yukon River, Alaska. 49099. Collected by E. W. Nelson.

Provision basket (djelo).—Warp of pine roots and the weft of split twigs, and joined together by twined weaving. The twine work is covered with fine straws of bright colors, forming figures. The upper edge of the basket is strengthened by a wooden hoop. Height, 3 feet; diameter, 28 inches. Hupa Indians, California, 1889. 111433. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin.

After these baskets are made they are filled with hot, wet sand, in order to give them a good shape. They are placed against a wall, on a bank of earth, in the semi-subterranean houses of the Hupa Indians, and are filled with acorns for the winter's provisions. As many as twelve baskets may be seen in one house.

Coiled basket.—Made of bunches of small twigs joined by coiled sewing. The bottom is of a single spiral, and the body of the basket is a double coil formed by carrying two coils around simultaneously. It is ornamented with small strips of black Martynia pod. All the colors of this basket are natural. Made by an Apache Indian, of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona. This is the largest specimen of basket work that this tribe has made and probably the largest in the world. Height, 3 feet 6½ inches; depth, 30 inches. San Carlos, Arizona. Collected by Mrs. Charles Dodge.

Mexican feather shield (copy in water colors and gilt).—The original is in the castle of Ambras, in the Tyrol, where it was discovered, in the year 1891, by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of Dresden, Germany.

Mrs. Nuttall made this copy for the Smithsonian Institution, and described it in a writing which she presented to the American Association at Washington, in August, 1891. Catalogue number, 153192. United States National Museum.

Pictograph.—Representing a battle between the Sioux and Arickara Indians; painted on cloth by a Sioux Indian. Collected by Mrs. General Hazen.

EXHIBITS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXHIBIT OF THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

MAP OF THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

This map shows the distribution, according to languages of the North American Indians exclusive of Mexico at the time of Christopher Columbus. This map has been in preparation by the Bureau of Ethnology for a number of years. The following is a list of the principal tribes, classified by families according to language as displayed on the map:

Adaizan family (Texas): Adai.

Algonquian family (in the east of the United States and Canada): Abnaki, Algonquin, Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Cree, Delaware, Kickapoo, Menominee, Miami, Micmac, Missisaga, Montagnais, Mohegan, Narraganset, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pequot, Pottowotomi, Powhatan, Sac and Fox, Shawnee. (23.)

Athapascan family (northwestern Canada): Kutchin, Slave, Taculli, Hupâ, and the various tribes of the Apache, Chippewyan, Dog Ribs, Hares, Nahanies, Navajo. (10.)

Attacapan family (Texas): Attacapa.

Beothukan family (Newfoundland): Beothuk.

Caddoan family (Louisiana): Pawnee, Arikara, Wichita, Keechi, Caddo. (5.)

Chimakuan family (coast of the State of Washington): Chimakum, Quile Ute. (2.)

Chimarikan family (coast of California): Chimariko, Chimalakwe. (2.)

Chimmesyan family (coast of British Columbia): Chimsian, Nass. (2.)

Chinookan family (coast of the State of Washington): Cathlamet, Chinuk, Clatsop, Wasco. (4.)

Chitimachan family (Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana): Chitimacha.

Chumashan family (coast of California): Indians of San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo, Cal. (3.)

Coahuiltecan family (Texas): Comecrudo, Cotoname, Pacaós or Pintos. (3.)

Copehan family (coast of California): The Patwin and Wintu tribes of California. (2.)

Costanoan family (coast of California): Costano.

Eskimŏ family (on the northeast coast of the ocean): Aluik, Ivimiut, Narsuk, Taterat, of Greenland; Itivimiut, etc., of Labrador; Aggomiut, Negumiut, etc., of the central Arctic region; Chiglit, Ikogmiut, Kuagmiut, Oglemiut, Unaligmiut, etc., of Alaska, and the Atka and Unalaska, of the Aleutian Islands. (14.)

Esselenian family (coast of California): Esselen.

Iroquois family (Atlantic Coast): Cherokee, Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Wyandot, Iroquois. (9.)

Kalapooian family (coast of Oregon): Atfálati, Calopooya, Lákmiut, Yoncalla. (4.)

Karankawan family (Texas): Karankawa.

Keresan family (New Mexico): Acoma, Tochití, Laguna, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, Sia. (7.)

Kiowan family (Wyoming and Nebraska): Kiowa.

Kitunahan family (Idaho and British Columbia): Cootenai, Akoklako, Klanoh-Klatklam and Tobacco Plains Cootenai. (4.)

Koluschan family (coast of British Columbia): Auk, Chilcat, Hunah, Kek, Sitka, Taku, Yakutat, Tungas. (8.)
Kulanapan family (coast of California): Balló Kaï Pomo, Chawisheh, Erío, Erússi, Kaimé, Kaï Pomo, Komácho, Kulanapo, Sokóa, Yokáya Pomo, Yusál. (11.)
Kusan family (coast of Oregon): Coos Bay tribes, Mulluk, and Nacu? (3.)
Lutuamian family (coast of California): Klamath, Modoc. (2.)
Mariposan family (coast of California): Chukaímina, Chunut, Kassovo, Kiawétni, Tachi, Tinlinneh, Wichikik, Wiksachi, Yukol. (9.)
Mosquelumnan family (coast of California): Miwok, Olamentke. (2.)
Muskhogean family (Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi): Chata (Choctaw), Chicasa, Creek or Maskoki proper, Seminole, Yamassi. (5.)
Natchesan family (Louisiana): Nah'tchi (Natchez) and Taensa. (2.)
Palaihnihan family (coast of California): Chumâwa, Hantéwa, Ilmâwi, etc., of Pit River, California. (3.)
Piman family (southern Arizona and Mexico): Opata, Pima, Pápago. (3.)
Pujunan family (coast of California): Konkau, Kwatóa, Otaki, Pusúna, Wima, Yuba. (6.)
Quoratean family (coast of California): Ehnek, Karok, and Pehtsik. (3.)
Salinan family (coast of California): Indians of San Antonio and San Miguel Missions, California.
Salishan family (Idaho, Oregon, British Columbia): Atnah, Bellacoola, Chehalis, Clallam, Cowlitz, Nisqualli, Pent d'Oreilles, Puyallup, Salish, Shooswap, Skagit, Skokomish, Snohomish, Spokan, Tillamook, Twana. (16.)
Sastean family (California): Saste.
Shahaptian family (Columbia River, Oregon and Washington): Clickatat, Chopunnish Umatilla, Walla-Walla. (4.)
Shoshonean family (Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas): Bannock, Chemehuevi, Comanche, Pai Ute, Shoshoni, Uta, Tusayán (Moqui). (7.)
Siouan family (Canada, Montana, Dakota (North and South), Wyoming, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Arkansas): Santees, Sissetons, Wahpetons, Yanktons, Tetons, Brules, Blackfeet, Ogalallas, Assinaboines, Omahas, Poncas, Kaw or Kansas, Osages, Quapaws, Iowas, Otoes, Missouris, Winnebagoes, Mandans, Gros Ventres, Crows, Tuteloes, Biloxi, Catawba, Woccon, Sioux, Croro, Hidatsa. (28.)
Skittagetan family (British Columbia): Tribes of Queen Charlottes Islands, etc. (2.)
Takilman family (Oregon): Takelma.
Tañoan family (New Mexico): Hano, Isleta, Jemez, Nambé, Picuris, Pojoaque, Sandia, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, Senecú, Taos, Tesnque. (13.)
Timuquanan family (Florida): Timucua, Moscoso, etc. (extinct) (2.)
Tonikan family (Mississippi): Tonika.
Tonkawan family (Texas): Tonikawa.
Uchean family (South Carolina): Yuchi.
Waiilatpuan family (State of Washington): Káyus, Molale. (2.)
Wakashan family (coast of British Columbia): Ahowsaht, Muclaht, and Haeltzuk. (3.)
Washoan family (California): Washo.
Weitspekan family (coast of California): Mita, Weitspek, Chillula. (3.)
Wishoskan family (coast of California): Wishosk, Weeyot, Patawat. (3.)
Yanan family (coast of California): Yana or Nozi.
Yakonan family (coast of Oregon): Alsea, Yakwina, Kuitc, Siuslaw. (4.)
Yuma proper, Mojave, Havesupai, Hualapai, Seri. (7).
Yukian family (coast of California): Chumaya, Napa, Yuki. (3.)
Yuman family (southwestern Arizona and Lower California): Cochimi, Cocopa, Cuchan or Yuma proper, Diegueño, Havasupai, Maricopa, Mohave, Seri, Waicuru, Walapai. (10.)
Zuñan family (New Mexico): Zuñi. (1.) Total, 58 families.

PRECOLUMBIAN MINING AND STONE WORKING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Collections made by Mr. W. H. Holmes, from seven large mines and quarries, exhibited by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. J. W. Powell, director.

This collection was presented after the close of this exhibition to the Spanish Museo Arqueologico by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Primitive quartzite quarries (suburbs of Washington, District of Columbia): The aborigines worked this very extensive quarry to procure the rounded quartzite pebbles, of which, when chipped into thin, oval pieces, they made various implements. The excavations extend over many acres, and the residue from the work is considerable. Little was done in the quarry itself, only the formation of the rough blanks, which were carried elsewhere to be worked into implements. There is therefore not much to be found at the site of the quarry except the waste or "rejects," from the work of which remains have been found in all stages of completion, so that we have a complete line of forms, from the natural pebble with one chip removed to the leaf almost finished, which line is represented by many broken blades which were left in the quarry. These are exhibited in the lower line. All the leaf-blades which turned out well were carried away. The photographs are correctly labeled and may be studied in detail.

Remains of chipped pebbles, abandoned at the beginning of the work.

Remains of blades well advanced in working. Two specimens. There is little difference between them.

Blades which turned out well, removed from the quarry, but yet similar. Found on the sites of villages near the quarries.

Various implements made of the quarry blades and found on the sites of villages and widely scattered over the country.

Remains of knives of leaf form abandoned in various stages of completion.

Blades of quartzite, abandoned on the eve of completion.

Blades of quartzite, broken on the eve of completion. Section of an ancient quarry, with débris, C^2C^2. Stratum of stones, B, B.

Primitive flint quarries (Ohio): The ancient flint works of Licking County, Ohio, are the most noted of the primitive quarries. A very good quality of flint for chipping into blades could be obtained from a thick stratum covered by a high ridge close to Licking River. The ancient pits and ditches are large and numerous, and cover a little more than a square mile of territory. The work was in nearly the same state as that of other quarries where similar material was found. Little was shaped on the spot, except the rough outline of the blades, the residuum from which is found in inexhaustible quantities. The series of specimens illustrates the whole range of the abandoned forms, and by means of the photographs may be learned the nature of the blades which turned out well, and the various forms which were made from them.

Rejects of blades abandoned at the start, and when half finished.

Rejects of blades abandoned in an advanced stage of completion.

Well-finished blades found on sites of villages in the vicinity of the quarries.

Implements differing from the quarry blades, found on sites of villages dispersed widely in the State of Ohio and the neighboring States.

Primitive novaculite quarries (Arkansas): These, so far as is known, are the most extensive of all the flint quarries of America. The stone is found in massive strata which form the crests of the mountain chains, and these quarries have been worked by the quarriers for many miles. Many of the pits and trenches are very large, measuring more than 100 feet in length or diameter, and about 25 feet in depth. The quantity of broken, loose, and wasted stone abandoned is enormous, and thousands of stone hammers and blocks which were used in working the quarries are found on these sites. The work of shaping did not

extend beyond roughly outlining knives in the form of leaf-blades, pictures of which are in the collection of photographs. The blades which had turned out well were carried away to be utilized in various ways.

Photograph No. 1 represents a series of blades, and No. 2 the particular implements which were found on the sites of villages and in the neighboring fields.

Quarry refuse which was abandoned in various stages of manufacture into blades.

Stone hammers which were used in breaking and extracting the novaculite.

Blades made in the quarry, and dressed in the neighboring villages, but not different.

Various quarry implements made of blades found on sites of villages, and of which there is a considerable distribution over the country.

Primitive chert quarries (Indian Territory): These quarries are especially interesting from the nature of their stone. It is a whitish, massive chert, found in strata of many feet in depth, and so homogeneous that very large implements can be made from it. The deposits of quarry refuse on the spot indicate that here, as elsewhere, the principal articles made were blades, the largest of which were 15 or more inches in length. A series of rejects of manufacture is exhibited in the collection, and the photographs display very fine specimens belonging to the Bureau of Ethnology. The explanations may be read on the labels of the photographs. Stone hammers and articles in the form of a pebble are placed in the lower row.

Rejected articles of medium size, abandoned at the beginning of their manufacture into knives of leaf shape.

Rejected articles, large and small, abandoned at the beginning of their manufacture into knives of leaf shape.

Refuse of the leaf-shaped knives, half finished.

Refuse of the leaf-shaped knives in an advanced stage of manufacture.

Refuse of leaf-shaped knives, almost finished.

Stone hammers which were used in breaking and flaking the chert.

Quarry residuum, abandoned in various stages of manufacture into blades.

Refuse of pebbles.

Stone hammers which were used in flaking the chert.

Primitive steatite quarry (suburbs of Washington, District of Columbia): There are many steatite quarries from one end to the other of the eastern slopes of the Appalachian range of mountains. The pits are not large, seldom more than 25 feet in diameter, and 6 feet in depth. The rock is soft, but very compact, and when it hardens can not be worked without great difficulty. Nos. 1 to 12, fragments of bowls, partly finished, from the quarry and the adjacent villages. The finishing was not done in the quarries. Nos. 13 to 20, implements of quartzite, diorite, etc., used for removing and cutting the steatite. The largest specimens had handles, and the small chisels were probably fixed on bone handles.

Quarry and workshop refuse of bowls or pots left unfinished.

Tools, picks and gouges, which probably had handles when they were used in extracting and cutting the steatite.

Primitive copper mines (Royal Island, Lake Superior, Michigan): Implements Nos. 1 to 11, mauls made of large stones rounded by the water, from the shore of Lake Superior. Some are grooved for applying handles, and almost all had probably, when they were in use, some variety of handle. The largest weighs 20 pounds. They are found in great numbers in and near the ancient pits, thousands of them being seen at a glance. They were used for breaking the rock in which the copper was concealed, and for extracting the masses of native copper. Specimen No. 12, native copper and portions of the rock containing it. There is no evidence that the copper implements were made at or near the quarries.

Stone mauls which were used for breaking the rock and extracting the lumps of copper.

Pieces of copper, and rock containing copper.
Section showing ancient pits and the distribution of lumps of copper.
Stone hammers and mauls found in a ditch 3 feet wide, crossed by an ancient pit 20 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep.
Section of an ancient pit containing heads of mauls.
Exhibit of rubbish from an ancient pit containing heads of stone mauls.
Quarry of sacred stone for pipes (Minnesota): The quarry of red stone for pipes is situated in the southwest of Minnesota. In the ancient pits are found many stone hammers and mauls, which are an evidence that this work was performed in prehistoric times. The quarry has been worked uninterruptedly up to the present time, and the Yankton Sioux make a journey of 200 miles every year to work in it. The Indians manufacture and sell pipes, and make a considerable revenue by selling the rough material to the whites, who manufacture many articles of it. The stone slab for pipes is about 12 inches thick, and the work on it requires much time and labor. The collection contains a quantity of pieces of the red stone for pipes, and specimens of the hammers which were used in the prehistoric quarry.
Fragments found on sites of workshops and dwellings.
Hammers and mauls which were used in extracting and breaking the pipestone.
Red quartzite which was used for making hammers, picks, and sharpeners.
Pipes made of red stone, now in the United States National Museum. All the above materials for the study of the ancient quarries were collected by W. H. Holmes.

TURKISH HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The manuscript is illustrated with colored maps and drawings.

A third of this manuscript treats of the discovery of America and gives a succinct sketch of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus from a Moslem point of view. Certain political events give rise to the supposition that this manuscript was written in A. H. 977; that is to say, in 1569-70 A. D. The work was printed in Constantinople in 1730. A copy of it exists in the library of the School of Oriental Living Languages at Paris and another in the Hodgson collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. Collected at Constantinople in 1891, and exhibited by Dr. Cyrus Adler, United States National Museum.

DRAWINGS.

I. (F. 17.) The tree "wak wak," with women instead of fruit. Discovered in an island of the Bay of Bengal.
II. (F. 45.) Manatí, or sea cow, found in the West Indies.
III. Manatís, or sea cows, of Darien (F. 55); probably tapirs.
IV. The "man fish," found in Tobago. (F. 57.)
V. Birds of the Moluccas, whose flesh is supposed to possess medicinal virtues when prepared with spice and cinnamon.
VI. Duck, black swan, and monster pelican (F. 65 op.), which "swallows three babies at one gulp."
VII. The cochineal cactus.
VIII. Wild bull and stag of America. (F. 86 op.)
IX. The city of Potosi and its mountains of silver.
X. Jaguar, ant-bear, and a rare animal which has a natural seat on its body.
XI. A sloth, resting on the trunk of a tree, and a maritacaca, with its young.
XII. The cacao (F. 104). "Cures almost all diseases."
XIII. Various trees of the New World.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

F. 6. Diagram of the equator and the poles.
F. 11. Diagram of the zones.
F. 34. Map of the Old World.
F. 35. Map of the New World.
The maps of the two worlds form a single one.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF ADULT INDIANS, CARLISLE, PA., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ESTABLISHED IN 1879.

Number of pupils, 812; male, 492; female, 320. Number of tribes represented, 43. Total of pupils admitted to date, 2,187. Duration of instruction, five years, or more in necessary cases. Voluntary assistance of half a day in the school, and the other half in the workshop. Official expenses, $100,000 a year. Occupations and trades taught in the Industrial School: Cooking, sewing, washing, nursing, teaching, baking, blacksmithing, carpentry, belt making, shoemaking, wagon making, tinning, tailoring, cabinet making, dairy work, gardening, agriculture, printing. Education in all branches of industry, exclusively in the English language. Superintendent, R. H. Pratt, captain in the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry of the United States Army.

EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

MODEL OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP-OF-WAR COLUMBIA, EXHIBITED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

So named in honor of Christopher Columbus, and built in 1892, to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

The ship is presented in broadside, with its exact proportions and with all its most minute details.

This model was constructed expressly to be exhibited at this exhibition.

UNITED STATES THREE-SCREW CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Length over all	416 ft. 3 in.
Greatest beam	58 ft. 2¼ in.
Average draft	23 ft.
Lanzamiento on the main deck	17 ft.
Displacement	7,550 tons.
Indicated horse power	23,000.
Maximum velocity	22 knots.

ARMAMENT.

Principal battery.—One 8-inch breech-loading rifle, two 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns.

Secondary battery.—Twelve 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, four gatling guns, five torpedo tubes.

ARMOR.

Protected deck:		
Waist	inches	4
Forward and aft	do	2½

REDOUBTS.

Four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Skull of a Nisqually Indian chief, Puget Sound, Washington. The flattening is extraordinary.

Skull of a Peel River Indian, Fort McPherson, Arctic America (Jukkuthkutchin). From Mr. R. Kennicott's collection.

Skull of a Pawnee Indian, near Fort Harker, Kansas. Presented by Dr. B. E. Pryer, surgeon, U. S. A.

Skull of an Arapahoe Indian warrior, from Fort Larned, Kansas. Presented by Dr. W. H. Forwood, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

Skull of a Ponka Indian, from Fort Randall, Dakota. Presented by Dr. A. J. Comfort, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

Skull of a Piegan Indian, of the Blackfeet Nation. Killed near Fort Shan, Montana. Presented by Dr. F. L. Jown, surgeon, U. S. A.

Skull of a California Indian, from Santa Rosa Island, California. From Rev. Stephen Bowers's collection.

Skull of a Brulé Sioux Indian, from Beaver Creek, Nebraska, 4 miles north of Camp Sheridan, Nebraska. Presented by Dr. W. H. Corbusier, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

Skull of a Wahpeton Sioux Indian, from near Fort Sisseton, Dakota. Presented by Mr. A. Gecks, hospital steward, U. S. A.

Skull of a Nez Percé Indian, from Bear Paw Mountain, Montana. Presented by Dr. David S. Snively, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

Skull of an Eskimo of Alaska, from the northwestern extremity of St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea. From Mr. E. W. Nelson's collection.

Skull of an Alaskan Eskimo, from the northwestern extremity of St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea. From Mr. E. W. Nelson's collection.

In the same case are seen "composite" craneographic photographs, with the apparatus for making them, and a collection of craneographic outlines, taken with the craneoscope.

PAMPHLET BINDER
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

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